

Aug 9 '22

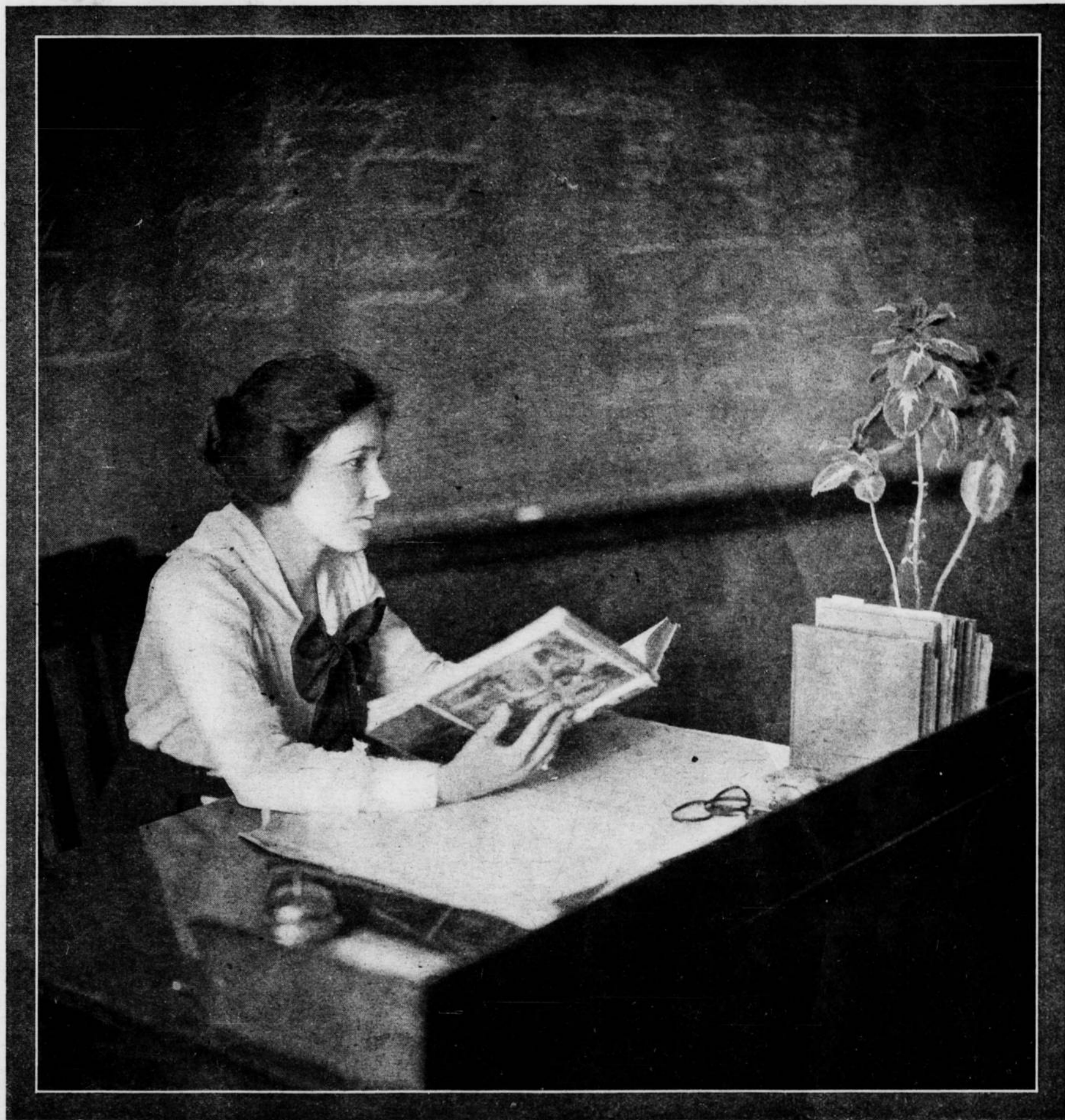
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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

August 9, 1922



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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Canadian Council of Agriculture

Three-Day Meeting at Winnipeg—Will Assist in Making Wheat Board Successful

THE proposed new Wheat Board, the credit system and matters connected with the livestock industry were the chief subjects of discussion at a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held at Winnipeg, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. By a coincidence, both the secretary and the assistant secretary of the council tendered their resignations at this meeting. Norman P. Lambert having accepted a position with the Maple Leaf Milling Co., while Miss McCallum is shortly to be married. The resignations were accepted with regret and resolutions were passed expressing appreciation of the services rendered to the council. Pending the appointment of a permanent secretary, John W. Ward, of The Grain Growers' Guide staff, was appointed acting secretary.

### Wheat Board

The following resolution was passed with regard to the Wheat Board:

"Whereas, legislation has been passed by the federal parliament to provide for the creation of the Canadian Wheat Board;

"And, whereas, concurrent legislation to the same end has been passed by the legislatures of Saskatchewan and Alberta;

"And, whereas, there is every evidence that the farmers of the western provinces are anxious that the Wheat Board be established in time to handle the 1922 crop of wheat;

"Therefore the Canadian Council of Agriculture expresses the hope that the provincial and federal authorities by co-operation will establish a workable board, and the council also expresses its willingness to assist in making the operations of the board a success."

### The Credit System

An interesting discussion took place upon a resolution adopted at the last annual convention of the U.F.A. in favor of the establishment of a loan department by the federal government. It was decided to refer the resolution to all the associations affiliated with the council with a recommendation that it be considered. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved that the United Farmers of Alberta request their elected representatives at Ottawa to present a bill to the House of Commons for enactment, having for its object the establishment of a loan department along the following lines:

"1. That the treasury board shall issue, on the terms and for the purpose herein mentioned, full legal tender notes from time to time to meet the business requirements of the country;

"2. That all such notes shall be legal tender for all and payable for all debts, public and private, and shall be a first lien upon all the assets and services of the people of the Dominion for their redemption, and all Dominion currency now issued shall be made full legal tender;

"3. That this money be loaned direct to the people at cost, on the following securities: Federal bonds, provincial bonds, urban and rural municipal bonds, on improved, inhabited and used farms, the amount so loaned not to exceed a fixed margin of safety. The range of

securities upon which loans are made to be gradually extended from time to time by statutory amendment as experience and development of the system shall warrant.

"4. That upon payment to the department of any loan, the amount of money so received shall be held in the department and either cancelled or used in making new loans to meet the requirements of the country. Preference in these loans to be given to those parts where interest rates are the highest.

"5. That the earnings from the loan department from all sources, after paying the conservative and legitimate expenses of the department and its branches, if such exist, shall be applied to the payment of the general expenses of the government, thus reducing taxation upon the people."

### Livestock Matters

Discussion also took place with reference to the cattle raising industry. C. Rice-Jones speaking of the large quantity of low grade animals being received at the stock yards, and urging the members of the council to take every opportunity of impressing upon farmers the necessity of producing better bred and better fed cattle. In view of the probability of the lifting of the British cattle embargo this fall, Mr. Rice-Jones also pointed out that if overseas export is to be made profitable it was absolutely essential that only the best class of animals be shipped.

The council decided to seek the co-operation of the Western Livestock Union in an attempt to obtain regulation of the export cattle trade to the British market by the department of trade and commerce, the idea being to regulate the shipments of cattle and the grading of quality.

The council favorably received a suggestion from J. J. Morrison that an eastern section of the council be formed, and he was empowered to proceed with its organization from his own office. The scheme will include the creation of representative farmers' bodies in the maritime provinces and their co-operation with the United Farmers of Ontario.

H. W. Wood, president of the council and of the United Farmers of Alberta, occupied the chair, supported by C. H. Burnell, vice-president. The organizations composing the council were represented as follows:

United Farmers of Manitoba—J. G. Rathwell, vice-president; A. J. M. Poole, Mrs. Jas. Elliot, Miss Mabel E. Finch, W. R. Wood, secretary.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association—J. A. Maharg, president; J. B. Musselman, secretary; W. J. Orchard, Geo. Edwards, vice-president.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company—Hon. George Langley, Jas. Robinson, A. E. Darbey, F. W. Riddell, Thos. Sales, M.P.

United Farmers of Alberta—H. E. G. H. Scholefield, George Bevington, C. H. Harris.

United Grain Growers Ltd.—Hon. T. A. Cregar, John Reid, J. J. McLellan, John Kennedy, C. Rice-Jones.

United Farmers of Ontario—J. J. Morrison, secretary.

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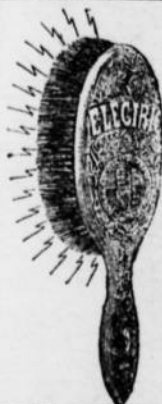
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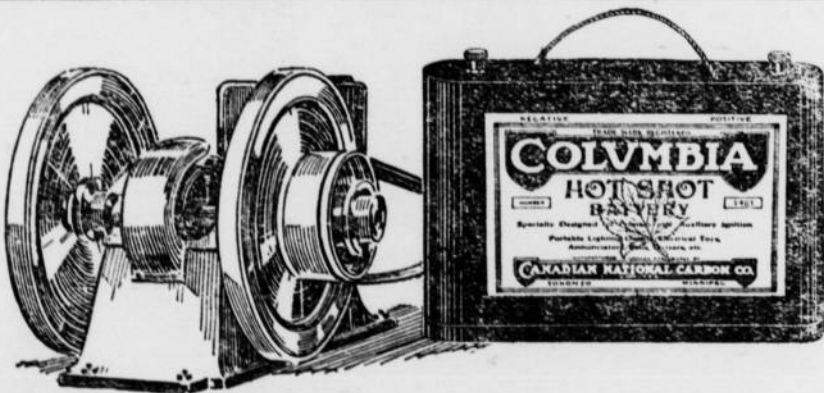
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 9, 1922

## The Wheat Board

In asking James Stewart, chairman of the 1919 Wheat Board, and F. W. Riddell, its vice-chairman, to assume similar positions on the proposed Wheat Board for this year, the Dominion government has practically indicated acceptance of the legislation passed by Saskatchewan and Alberta. The next step naturally would be organization of the board, and that would be a matter for arrangement between the chief executive officers and the Dominion government.

Messrs. Stewart and Riddell were named by the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta, but at this time of writing (Saturday) their acceptance of the positions is in doubt. Hon. W. C. Kennedy, acting minister of trade and commerce, on Thursday advised Premier Dunning that they had declined to accept, and asked that other names be submitted. Mr. Dunning, according to dispatches from Regina, immediately wired Mr. Kennedy, asking him to "urgently request" Messrs. Stewart and Riddell to reconsider their decision, pointing out that the farmers looked upon their acceptance of these positions as a national duty and that there would not be the same faith in "less able and well-known chairman and vice-chairman." Premier Greenfield has expressed himself in similar terms to Ottawa. Mr. Kennedy, it was announced on Saturday, will carry out the wishes of the two provincial governments.

The personnel of the Wheat Board is a matter of vital importance. The provinces have to assume full financial responsibility for the operations of the board, and naturally they are anxious to secure an executive with ability and experience. It would not be a difficult matter to secure men with experience in the grain business, but Messrs. Stewart and Riddell are the only men in the Dominion with the particular experience required for the Wheat Board. As chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Wheat Board of 1919 they gained an exclusive experience which would be invaluable in the operation of the proposed board. And they made good, which is perhaps the strongest recommendation. If they do not accept these positions an additional responsibility will be thrown upon the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta and a little more nervousness injected into the scheme. It is therefore to be hoped they will respond to the urging of Premier Dunning and Premier Greenfield and take up a work they are so peculiarly fitted to handle.

## Wasting Public Money

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, is in British Columbia, and it is reported that he is contemplating the establishment of another experimental station in that province. British Columbia is already pretty well supplied with experimental stations. It has four, at the following places: Invermere, Summerland, Agassiz and Sidney, Vancouver Island. Quebec alone has more stations than British Columbia, that province having five, while Ontario manages to get along with three, Prince Edward Island with one, Nova Scotia with two, New Brunswick with one, Manitoba and Alberta with two each, and Saskatchewan with four.

British Columbia evidently wants to be as well stocked with experimental farms as with dry-docks. There is now in the province more dry-dock accommodation than will be needed in the next quarter of a century. Experimental farms have their uses just as dry-docks have, but it is easily possible to multiply utilities until the usefulness dimin-

ishes to zero. That is what happened in connection with dry-docks, and Mr. Motherwell appears to be desirous of repeating the foolishness in the case of experimental stations.

Four experimental stations are quite able to satisfy the needs of British Columbia for some considerable time, and in view of Mr. Fielding's solemn warning in his budget speech about the financial condition of the country and the great need for economy, both public and private, some explanation would be in order for this obvious piece of patronage which the minister of agriculture is considering for the coast province. The revenue of the government for this year, it is estimated, will fall short of expenditure by something over \$100,000,000. Mr. Fielding ominously remarked in his budget speech that another minister of finance would next year have to face the problem of increasing revenue by new taxation. In such circumstances it is sheer folly to increase expenditure where there is no pressing necessity, and there certainly is no pressing necessity for the establishment of another experimental station in British Columbia, or elsewhere, for that matter. The establishments now in existence can easily carry on all the experimenting that matters for a goodly number of years, and if the object be to encourage and help agriculture there are surely many other ways in which that can be done. One way, for example, would be to reduce taxation on the farmer and give him a chance in the cruel competition with which he has to contend. Another experimental farm in British Columbia would be nothing more or less than a sop to please the B.C. Liberals, and Mr. Motherwell is so much attached to the policy of patronage that he would be delighted to hand out the sop. The country has had enough of that kind of thing and Mr. Motherwell's colleagues in the cabinet would do him a good turn by taking him aside and gently but firmly informing him of the fact.

## Municipal Taxation

Like a great many more cities in Canada, Victoria, B.C., is having a hard job to make revenue and expenditure meet. Arrears of taxation are heavy and the city fathers in their perplexity called upon Dr. Adam Shortt, a Canadian economist of repute, for advice as to what should be done. Dr. Shortt has gone carefully into the situation and his advice to the council is contained in 18 recommendations. Among these are the following:

- Continued taxation of improvements.
- Imposition of a municipal income tax and tax on all speculative land sale profits.
- Establishment of a municipal taxation commission.
- Taxation of luxuries, amusements and automobiles.
- Abolition of general property tax.
- Extension of period for payment of arrears to 15 years.
- Preparation of municipal financial reports in such a way that the average citizen can understand them.

Dr. Shortt maintains that the taxation of land values alone cannot bring in the revenue that is needed for normal civic requirements, hence his recommendation that improvements should be taxed. Victoria in fact, to use a trite phrase, is facing a condition, not a theory, and to grapple successfully with the condition it is advised to forget some of the theories it was experimenting with. It may be noticed, however, that while Dr. Shortt hits out at the policy of taxation of land values alone as a source of civic revenue, he advocates a "tax on all speculative land sale

profits." The recommendation is somewhat ambiguous; how is one to distinguish between "speculative" land deals and other kinds? The city would be better advised to place a tax upon all the unearned increment of land, that is, that portion of the price which is an advance upon the previous price and which represents no effort on the part of the owner to improve the property. This is simply an alternative plan of taxing land values and it is a fair and just form of taxation. There are no means of differentiating between speculative and other forms of land sales; even the man who buys to build may in his price for the improved property include a speculative profit on the land itself, and so may the man who sells improved property which he bought as such. A civic income tax is less defensible for the simple reason that it is impossible for a municipality to make a fair and equitable income tax. It may make a stab at it, but as municipal income taxes are generally applicable only to those who pay no property taxes, such an income tax necessarily assumes that property taxes remain on the property owners. That is not true; some part of property taxes is paid by tenants, and if the tenant must also pay an income tax he is liable to be taxed more heavily than the property owners.

Amusements and automobiles are fair sources for taxation for municipalities, but it is difficult to see how a tax on luxuries can be made equitable. Suppose the consumer imports his luxuries, how is the municipality to get at him? The general property tax is in disrepute everywhere and it is something of a surprise to learn that it exists in Victoria. It is a hopeless form of taxation. Extension of the period for payment of arrears of taxes to 15 years would have to be arranged by borrowing, and if the idea were to be taken up by every municipality in the same difficulties as Victoria, it is just a question whether it would not have to be accompanied by some outside control to prevent the remedy becoming worse than the disease.

The recommendation that the financial statement should be prepared in a form that can be understood by the average citizen is a good one, but an accountant will wonder how it is to be done. It is an interpretation that the people want; an explanation of the finances that is interesting and readable. It is an impossible task to get the people interested in a straight, even if simple, statement; their interest must be aroused and kept active until understanding is reached. Just how to accomplish that is one of the unsolved problems of democracy.

## A Soldier of Science

The death of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, at his home near Baddeck, Nova Scotia, last week, removes another of that brilliant group of scientists and inventors whose achievements helped to make the nineteenth century the most wonderful in recorded history. There will doubtless be a revival of the old controversy as to priority in the invention of the telephone, but nothing that can now be said on that question can detract from the benefits conferred upon humanity by the labors of Dr. Bell. He was, as President Harding says, "One of the great benefactors of the race." It was not only the part he played in the creation of the telephone that gives him that honor; of not less importance than the discovery of methods of transmitting sounds over a distance was the faith he demonstrated in the practical usefulness of the discovery. He did not stop at the invention of the telephone; he proceeded to bring



it into the practical service of humanity. What to most people appeared as at best a toy, to him was a potential instrument for the development of human relations and services. Like all innovators, the greatest obstacle he had to overcome was public inertia and suspicion of the new and novel, and like all pioneers in such fields, his first experiences were almost heart-breaking. The measure of his perseverance and faith is reflected in the universal acceptance of the telephone as an indispensable utility in modern society.

There are two factors in human life which more than any other have kept nations apart and have prevented that close relationship without which misunderstandings and their frequent consequence, war, were inevitable—language and distance. The former still exists but the latter has been almost eliminated. Rapid means of transit, the telegraph and the telephone, now developing into the wireless, have almost annihilated distance. New York is closer to London today than Edinburgh was a century ago. The Watts and Stephenson's, Bells and Edisons have been a far more potent factor in helping to overcome "man's inhumanity to man" than all the diplomatists and statesmen that ever lived. Their works in all their ramified results have demonstrated that the salvation of the race is to be found in that organized body of knowledge which is called science. When the application of scientific discoveries to the practical service of man brings men closer together in co-operative efforts and the co-operation is consciously realized we have moved a step nearer to Tennyson's dream of a "federation of the world."

That is the great value of the work of Dr. Bell. Although it will be with the telephone that his name will always be associated, his work in connection with the education of deaf-mutes remains as a testimony to the depth of his humanity. He was a soldier in

the army of science and his work was to serve humanity.

### Inter-Allied Debts

The note addressed by the Earl of Balfour, acting foreign secretary, to several European nations, expressing the position of the British government with respect to the international debts created by the war, has stimulated, as might be expected, considerable discussion both in Europe and on this continent. The policy favored by the British government is that Great Britain shall surrender all her share in German reparations and that all inter-allied indebtedness shall be written off in one cancelling transaction.

There are some in Great Britain who advocate action in this matter by the British government regardless of what other nations may do. They want Great Britain to surrender her share of the German reparations and cancel all war debts owing to her, leaving out of consideration altogether the amount owed by Great Britain to the United States. Premier Lloyd George's reply to those advocating that policy is that while Great Britain wants to be fair to Germany and just to France, justice must also be done to the British people. That is sound enough, but the underlying assumption is that the debts to Great Britain are collectible, which is the very point raised by those who favor cancelling the debts. On the assumption that all the indebtedness is of equal value, Great Britain occupies a strong position; she owes about five billions of dollars and is owed nine billions and a half. Of the five billions, four is owed to the United States. France owes six billions, of which three is owed to the United States, and is owed three billions. The allied nations owe to the United States approximately 11 billions of dollars, seven of which is owed by Great Britain and France. There is a chance of that being repaid—

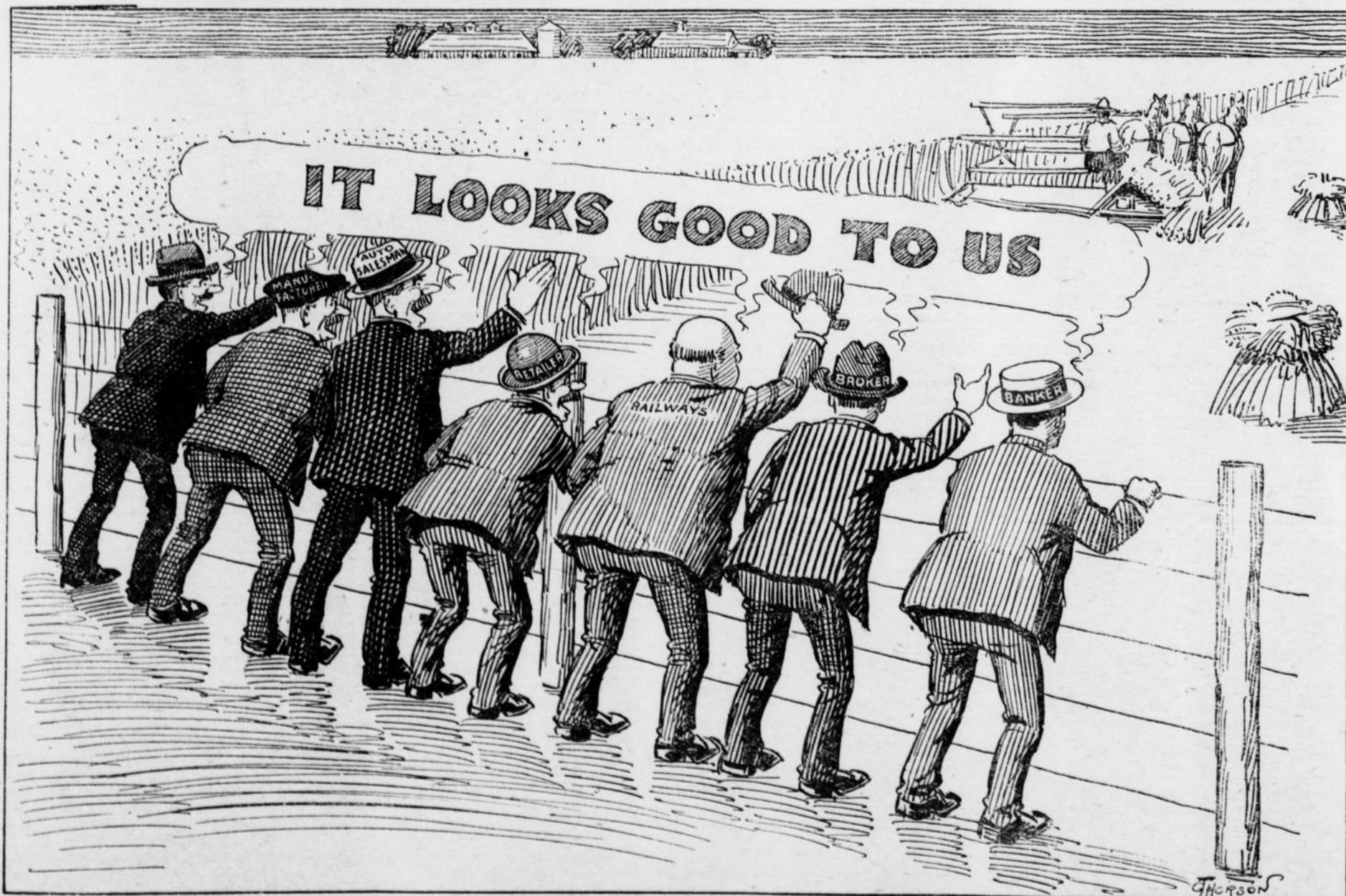
some time, but collection of the rest is a hopeless proposition.

Repayment of a great part of these debts has been looked for in German reparations, but here again the impossible has been looked for. It is proposed now to heavily reduce the amount from Germany as reparations for the simple reason that insistence upon the Paris terms is driving Europe into greater chaos with the spectre of revolution looming on the horizon.

No nation ever paid off its national debt, and no nation ever had such debts as those of the European nations today. These debts will not be paid, because payment is impossible except by methods that threaten the industrial and commercial stability of the creditor nations. In the United States the British note was very unfavorably received by the politicians, but the men who understand international finance remain firm in their opinion that all these international war debts must ultimately be cancelled both for the sake of peace and the sake of progress. Perhaps it will become necessary for Great Britain to set the example and for Europe to make some mutual arrangement with regard to the debts to the United States, leaving it to public opinion to bring in the latter later on.

Toronto Saturday Night says that Premier Norris "owes his defeat to his refusal to dismiss non-farmer ministers from his cabinet and make it a purely agrarian body." The kind of stuff that has been ground out in eastern editorial offices on the Manitoba elections is perfectly wonderful. To make the matter quite clear we may say that there is not a word of truth in this Toronto assertion.

Dean Russell, of Columbia University, calls for a national ideal for the United States, and the Detroit News suggests "Equality of Opportunity." These editors must have their little joke.



Something that Interests Everybody



# Folly Stakes

By Hopkins Moorhouse

THE day Bob Wallace and his posse of deputies rode into Cleora covered with dust and with the "Angel" in their midst, only one man in camp was immune from the contagion of the prevalent excitement. While everybody else was tagging off after the sheriff and his prisoner, Jim Fargey sat in front of the "Blue Light" saloon quietly smoking; it was Jim Fargey's way to get excited about nothing. He could appreciate the importance of the capture as well as any worthy citizen of Cleora; but the thing was no concern of his and anyway he would hear every detail of it before the night was very old—would be tired hearing of it.

Whether Jim Fargey took a perceptive interest in the event or whether he didn't was really no matter; except that the fact that he didn't was typical of Jim Fargey, just as the fact that the camp in general did was significant. For Cleora was a boom town at this time, nestling back among the Colorado mountains in the little valley of the Arkansas—a noisy, busy railroad camp with promising future and inflated present, and its citizens figured that when the depredations that had mysteriously begun back in the hills, culminated in the hold-up of the Leadville stage in Brown's Canon, the time had arrived for this sort of thing to come to a halt if for no other reason than in the interests of further inflation of values and the upholding of the beckoning hand to dwellers in other parts.

So Bob Wallace and his posse of deputies had gone scouring among the rocks into the fastnesses of the unknown country to round up the cause and put an end to the effect. And while "Dutch" McGee himself and the rest of his gang had got completely away, the sheriff had come back to Cleora with the "Angel," which was at least something. That the prisoner was undoubtedly the novice of the gang and rather a boy gone wrong than a full-fledged menace to the law-abiding community was out of the reckoning altogether; the main point was that here was a road-agent to be made an example of and that his end might serve as a warning to his ilk that that particular part of the country was unhealthy for them. Decidedly, it was something to have captured even the Angel.

But Jim Fargey sat in front of the saloon quietly smoking. He was a gambler, not a sheriff or a sheriff's deputy; he was a wanderer, not a permanent citizen of Cleora. He dealt faro in the Blue Light by night and smoked quietly by day; and whenever the splits came and the boom burst, as he had seen all the other booms burst, he would drift off with the tide and somewhere else by day smoke quietly and by night deal faro.

For Jim Fargey had been a gambler for over a quarter of a century. He had faced the tiger in Montana, dealt stud on the Mississippi and shot craps in New Orleans. One by one the years had climbed slowly onto his straight back and found room for one another on the breadth of his shoulders—more than fifty of them; somewhere in the pack was the joker that had whitened his hair; that had sifted the melancholy into the depths of his dark, inscrutable eyes and mingled reserve with the courtesy that gave him manner. But he was still in the game; his immaculate shirt-front that challenged the dirty flannel about him seemed to brush aside whatever of yellow might be in his environment and the camp knew that with Jim Fargey behind the deal they could always bank on a square run for their money.

But above all else, perhaps, was he a quiet man. A dozen sheriffs might come into camp with a dozen prisoners; everybody else might tag off to hear the circuit judge set a day for the trial; the wildest kind of excitement might prevail—still would Jim Fargey sit in front of the saloon quietly smoking,

because that would be exactly what he would prefer to do.

About dusk on the evening of the day before the trial the Angel was sitting despondently in the cell of the little jail when he was startled to see something white come skimming in between the bars and shoot to the floor at his feet. He picked it up hurriedly and saw that it was a peculiar little paper dart.

Feverishly he spread it out on his knee and peered closely at the clumsy scrawl in the failing light. The note briefly stated certain directions that he was to follow along about midnight. If he followed the course of the arroyo up the gulch he would find a cayuse tethered in a cedar grove back amongst the rocks. He was to speak to no man but make all haste to the old shack at Folly Stakes. The note was signed with three peculiar marks.

And at sight of those three little marks, the Angel stood up and drew in a great breath, his eyes shining, his jaw set. For he knew that the "boys" had stood by him after all. It had been his own fault that he had been captured and he had given up all hope that they would attempt to get him out of the mess he had made of things. He didn't deserve it he knew, but—well, they were going to stand by him though it might mean death or capture if a hitch occurred.

And the Angel was filled with a great gratitude and the thrill of the wild life with which he had associated himself lifted him in an ecstasy that was all-sufficient—the same that had come over him when as a mere boy he had read of the doings of the famous outlaw, Brad Buchanan, whose daring exploits had fired his boyish imagination and first aroused the devil in him. He was a mere boy still compared with the rest of the gang, and the affair that had driven him away from home had been trivial after all; but he was bad enough and sufficiently sincere in his ambition to attain the depths of Dutch McGee himself to win the fancy of the sole survivor of the Buchanan gang. That was how it was.

And Dutch was going to stick by him nobly and live up to the ethics he preached—Buchanan ethics! It was great!

The night was hot. The air seemed pocketed in the little valley and the reflected heat that came from the rocks that had baked in the sun all day offset the shortness of the twilight and the early enclosing of the mountain shadows. The bit of moon that had hung over the towering western peaks had dropped over on the other side and left the Arkansas to the dim light of the stars.

Beyond the head of the valley about two hours ride back into the hills and well away from all accustomed trails was Folly Stakes. Here in days gone by some wandering prospectors had burrowed into the mountainside looking for silver. They had gone so far as to erect a couple of buildings at the place and had sunk considerable money in the mine only to find its promise unfulfilled. The holes were still there, the timbers rotting in the shafts. The old shacks were still erect; but the place was known to few and frequented only by the wild creatures that roam the night. Such was Folly Stakes.

But to the young man approaching it eagerly not long after midnight, it seemed a haven of refuge. Turning a rocky spur at last he found himself in the vicinity. He dismounted and with the utmost caution climbed forward and upward until he was peering over the edge of the ravine. On the opposite side he could make out the darker shadow of the shacks. There was not a spark of light in the place nor any outward indication of life.

Placing his hands on either side of his mouth, the Angel emitted a low tremulous hoot and listened anxiously. He had not long to wait before an owl answered



It was Jim Fargey's way to get excited about nothing.

from the other side, the quavers trembling away in weird melancholy. Hurrying back to his cayuse, the Angel a moment later was riding down and around to the mouth of the ravine.

He left his horse there and ascended the steep path to the shacks with excitement. His impulse was to dash in upon them, shake hands wildly and pour out his eulogy; but he knew they would frown upon that. The time was too precious now for talk and they were not by any means out of danger in this locality with the whole country aroused. That they fully appreciated this was evident in the precaution which prohibited a light even at Folly Stakes.

As he approached, the Angel could make out the shadowy figure of a man standing in the doorway. It looked like Chic Yerex. The man stepped back as he entered and growled out the information that there was a candle on the table and they might as well strike a light for a minute till they mapped out the trail they would take to join the others. Wondering somewhat at the brusqueness of his reception, the Angel felt for the matches, struck one and touched it to the candle.

As he did so he was conscious that the door was being shut by his companion; but it was the grating of the key in the lock that made him whirl like lightning. The candlestick was glinting brightly along the barrel of a six-shooter which covered him where he stood and behind it was a man whom he never remembered having seen before in his life—a man who was smiling with quiet amusement.

A frightened oath broke from the Angel's lips and he stood there staring in amazement. It flashed across him that he was unarmed, though even if he had his gun, the fellow had the drop on him completely. The Angel swore again and the other smiled good-humoredly.

"I ain't goin' to hurt you, kid," he chuckled. "A fellow don't generally help a prisoner to escape for the purpose of puttin' a bullet through him an' if you do git hurt it'll be your own fault, not mine. Sit down an' make yourself comfortable. We're goin' to have a little chat all to ourselves, you an' me, out here where it's quiet an' nobody 'll be so ill-mannerly as to intrude. Sit down."

The Angel sat down. There was nothing else he could do.

"Who are you?" he gasped. The other had lowered the weapon and the Angel continued to watch him with growing wonder.

"Thought you'd find Dutch here, eh?" chuckled the stranger. "Or was it Chic Yerex? Or mebbe y'were expectin' to see Bat Olsen or shake hands with the Preacher—great fellow for

shakin' hands, the Preacher, on'y he generally spoils it by rollin' his gun at the same time an' part-in' with a bit of

lead. Clever trick—remarkably clever trick. Don't you think so?"

"Who—who—?" began the Angel, weakly.

"On'y it ain't the Preacher's trick, that," the other went on with the same amused smile. "Dutch McGee taught it to him an' Dutch got it years ago from Buchanan—Ah, you've heard of Buchanan—, I see! That's where Dutch got the three little marks that he signs to notes before he shoots them into jails an' such like—Sit down!"

The Angel sank back, nervously drawing his shirt-sleeve across his forehead.

"But this is wastin' time, kid," said the stranger with sudden briskness. "We've got to make our little talk much shorter than I'd like it to be, for you've got to be miles away from here before sun-up an' I've got to git back."

As he spoke he deliberately laid his six-shooter on the deal table beside the candle, turned his back and walked across the little room to the shelves in the corner. The Angel stared for a brief moment as if he could scarcely believe his eyes. He flashed one look at the broad retreating back; the next instant he had sprung for the gun. He uttered an exultant cry as his fingers closed on the butt of it. The stranger, turning slowly, gazed with amusement at the younger man and the gun levelled in his hand. He laughed outright.

Then there was a flash of flame that seemed to come from nowhere at all. When the smoke had thinned, the gun was lying on the far side of the room and the amazed Angel was nursing an arm, benumbed by a thousand needle prickles.

"You little fool!" the man cried angrily as he came toward him. "D'you want to let everybody within range of a pistol shot know where they can find you? Sit down, I said. Now, don't try that again!"

He crossed over, picked up the six-shooter and laid it again upon the table. Then without a look he went coolly over to the shelves and came back with a bottle and a tin cup. He poured out some of the liquor and held it towards the Angel whose eyes had followed every movement with a fascination that was part fear.

"Here, you look as if you needed a

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# Should My Daughter Marry a Farmer?

HAVING had experience of city, village and farm life, I certainly would wish my daughter to marry a farmer. First of all, having been a farmer's daughter, it is the life she knows, loves, and is best fitted for.

Much twaddle has been written about the toilworn hand of the farmer's wife and the weary monotony of her days. Most of the farm women I know are healthy, happy and contented.

The farmer's wife has an opportunity of sharing in her husband's work and interests in a way that very few town women have. The business of successful farming is a very fine exercise for brain development. Then the knowledge that they are directly helping to feed the nation makes it a work very well worth while. The farmer is no parasite.

There is no monotony in her life. Rather it is overflowing with interest. Every season brings its change of work and she has the choice of what it shall be, according to her taste, time and strength. Poultry, bees, gardens, dairy, each one fascinating to the person engaged in working with them.

Then there is so much community life, now-a-days, The United Farm Women, women's institutes, ladies' aids, missionary societies, Sunday school work, choir. Here again she can make her choice. She has wide opportunities for service.

We hear of the long day on the farm, yes, but those days are more elastic than in almost any other work. If the farmer's wife wishes to attend an afternoon meeting for instance, the average farmer will make it easy for her to do so. He does not mind getting ready a meal occasionally, will lend a hand with the washer or anything that threatens to be a stress. There is a lot of team work between the husband and wife. The healthy, straight living, intelligent farmer is hard to beat as a husband.

Then she has a better chance to bring up her boys and girls in clean, healthy surroundings. She knows where they are all the time. With consolidated schools bringing high school to their own door, with boys' and girls' clubs, school fairs, chances for music lessons, plenty of work, but also plenty of good wholesome play, what better start in life need any child have? She can provide them with good milk from cows that are not tubercular, eggs that are fresh, vegetables grown in their own garden.

If the doctor is needed, the telephone and the auto overcome distance. She can do quite a bit of neighboring on that same telephone. There are good libraries in every school, also circulating libraries to be had from the extension department. The mail order catalogues bring the advantage of city shopping to her own home.

There is no rent to pay, no fear of the breadwinner losing his job. It costs less to dress her family than in town. Even when the price of grain falls at least there are potatoes in the cellar, the hens continue to lay and the cattle supply milk and beef. The beef ring makes it possible to have fresh meat all the year round.

There is more room to breathe in the country, and one is in close touch with nature. Each season has a satisfaction of its own, and whether it has been a good year or bad, hope returns with every spring, with the smell of the fresh, moist earth and the song of the birds.

"No matter how barren the past may have been, 'tis enough for us now, that the leaves are green."

Why should any reasonable human being ask for more?—Anne Whyte.

**DO I Want My Daughter to Marry a Farmer?** My answer is unhesitatingly and decidedly—"Yes." And yet when I ask myself "why?" it

In the March Household Number of The Guide we asked our women readers this question, "Would you, in the light of your experience on the farm, advise your daughter to marry a farmer?" We received 440 letters in reply, with 360 in favor and 80 against marrying a farmer. In the June 14 issue we printed the prize-winning letters dealing with both sides of the question. This is the third installment of the letters answering that question.

is not so easy to give a clear and direct answer.

These seem to me to be the most vital and important reasons why: 1. I am planning for the future. Not alone for my daughter's future, but for my daughter's children. The young couple who start house-keeping together on a farm, be it in very humble style, are starting with a firm foundation, for in spite of mortgages and taxes, there is more permanency and stability in the farm home than in the city apartment house, where moving occurs with the frequency of the changing seasons. The home is the foundation of the nation, and anything that tends to make it more permanent should be encouraged and cultivated. Thoughtful planning, the care and self sacrifice are needed in building the farm home. The buildings, trees, plants, flowers and all the dumb animals have an association and attach one to that home; as no amount of fine furniture can to the city home.

2. I consider life on the farm is better for my daughter, spiritually, morally, mentally and physically. I will freely admit that the country has many drawbacks. Financially, times have never been so discouraging as at present. But socially farm life is improving and progressing very rapidly, and right here I want to give justly due credit to our farm organizations, and our farm paper, The Guide. The farm homes of my daughter's time and my grand-children's will be far superior to the ones of to-day.

Judging from what I have seen of the city life, it seems to me the city people are "amusement mad." I am aware that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," but I think the reverse is apt to make Jack a very useless one.

My daughter can attend church services regularly, be a member of numerous young people's societies, literary and debating clubs, enjoy picnics and skating in season, also the telephone and automobile make it possible for her to attend chautauqua or any worth-while entertainments in the city, and she will not be tempted by the movies and the thousand and one things that, as conducted at present, do more harm than good. The travelling libraries are another blessing my daughter can enjoy. In fact, farm life, at the present time, provides all necessary amusement and entertainment for the daughters of to-day.

To my mind the only advantage the

city has over the country is educationally, and I believe this will be changed in the near future. I refer to the rural school. When the country has its own high school or schools permitting the farm boys' and girls' to complete their education without leaving home for weeks and months at a time; then will the country have all the essential advantages of the city.

3. If my daughter marries a farmer, I take it for granted he is a farmer from choice as few young men are staying on the farms now-a-days except from choice. A young man, brought up on a farm, though he may be lacking in style and smart manners will more than make up for it in character and morals. The majority of our great men have come from farm homes.

When co-operation amongst farm people becomes universal and farm life is lived something like the "Fairview Idea," and I sincerely believe that time is coming, then we need not ask "Do you want your daughter to marry a farmer?"—Decided.

**DO I want my daughter to marry a farmer?** In the light of my past experience I would say that I do not. But in the light of future possibilities the answer could be different. From any viewpoint, however, when one considers marriage they must examine its many sides.

Taking for granted that the man of choice is all that is to be desired, the next in importance, and the one which seems to cause the most suffering and unhappiness, is the financial side, for though we may at times scoff that money does not buy happiness, we must admit that to a certain degree it is very essential to the pursuit of happiness. With it we secure the desirable material things which in turn bring us mental satisfaction and pleasure. It is very often here that the farm women suffer. Too much of soul-sickening, monotonous drudgery, unbroken by recreation. Who has not seen the girl accustomed to her own time and money marry the struggling young farmer, and go to live on a remote farm, miles from neighbors, where conveniences are few, luxuries fewer and hard work in abundance? Her name is legion. At first her courage is sustained by the rosy promise of better times to come, when there will be comfortable living-rooms, a car, a piano, and a lessening of manual labors, so tiring to the unaccustomed body. But there is always that inevitable

"something" which happens to spoil the best laid plans. Always the land payments, a new barn, new machinery or livestock to be bought.

Soon there is the little family springing up like mushrooms to steer through sickness and adolescence. These strains together with the hard work soon rub the bloom from cheeks and bring a droop to young shoulders long before her age demands it, and her youth is gone. Her church, her music and books, art galleries and lectures have been beyond indulgence in the new environment. And what of the lighter vein, sports, dancing and theatres? Do they not teach us to play and relax, keeping our bodies young and our minds less serious? The average farm woman has little time or opportunity for such things.

Then there is her personal appearance which is every woman's charm. Hot sun, wind and lack of care have ravaged her skin. Heavy work has stiffened and knotted the pretty hands which were once her pride. Her wardrobe is assembled with much dollar stretching and making over that screams of "home-made."

Does not every mother consider these things when she pictures her daughter as a farmer's wife? Especially if such has been her own lot. Does not every mother-heart yearn for the best in the world for her girls, and pray that they be spared making sacrifices she was forced to make?

It is indeed true that farm life is healthful from the standpoint of wholesome food and pure air, but when the soul is starving can one be satisfied with a fat body? It is in Elbert Hubbard's beautiful "White Hyacinths" that we find the quotation, "If I had but two loaves of bread I would sell one of them and buy White Hyacinths to feed my soul."—Patience.

**I WOULD not wish a daughter of mine to marry a farmer and live her life on a farm for the following reasons:**

The average Canadian farmer is entirely at the mercy of weather conditions, labor conditions and market conditions, and usually finds himself at the end of a season of hard unremitting work either no further ahead or even owing money to the bank. The wife suffers for this even more than the man, for it is up to her to carry on with the "daily round, the common task," practicing all kinds of petty economies, and at the same time having to preserve a cheery spirit in order to encourage her man to further endeavor. Even in successful times the reward is generally not in proportion to the labor expended, and most farmers who are successful owe their success to the rise in value of their land more than to the profits from their farming.

There is also the great difficulty for religious as well as school education of children, and in sparsely populated areas such as abound in the West, the difficulty of communal worship, social intercourse, healthy recreation and rest, and the elevating influences of good plays, good lectures, and good music—all easily accessible to the city woman. Something too in farm life seems to blunt the fine edge of a man's scruples, and one finds many farmers sailing very close to the wind in their moral dealings with others. Regarding school education, this in some districts is often very difficult to obtain and the child's educational future, as well as its moral future, is oftentimes in the hands of a young, inexperienced and inefficient teacher.

Further, women on the farm are generally so overworked, even at the best of times, and so handicapped through lack of those conveniences with which the average city woman in the same circumstances is



A writer in the contest sent this photograph to The Guide to show that the farm woman is happy, contented and in love with her work.



# The Spectre at the Board

**F**OLKS who live in the cities and seldom see the meat they eat until it leaves the local butcher shop enjoy a great advantage over the dwellers on the land in one respect: they are splendidly protected from the possibility of contracting certain animal diseases and from consuming good-looking but unwholesome meat. This is because representatives of the Meat Inspection Division of the Dominion Health of Animal's Branch pass upon the quality and healthfulness of every animal killed in the abattoirs that do an inter-provincial or an export trade. That means all the big establishments. In addition, many cities maintain a staff of food inspectors on whom rests responsibility for the condition of meat, among other things, at the time it is sold from the retail stores.

It is different in the small towns, villages and country. Here there are no large abattoirs, no Dominion meat inspectors, no civic health officers. Protection from consuming dangerous flesh is limited. It comes from two sources—the provincial and local boards of health, and the consumer himself. A word about each of these.

The Provincial Boards of Health have regulations that operate very similarly in all the prairie provinces. In general, they require that organized districts shall have local boards through which they insist that municipal, private, and beef ring abattoirs shall be maintained in a certain state of cleanliness. They allow farmers to kill home-raised stock for consumption, and, under certain conditions, for sale. In this way much contamination of meat is avoided; but the article itself is not subjected to systematic inspection by trained eyes either before or after killing.

## Farmer Runs Greatest Risk

The man on the land does as he pleases. Why shouldn't he? He kills what he wants to and eats it if he likes. Sometimes he does not like a certain part for reasons of his own and removes it; sometimes he shies off a whole carcass; and sometimes, for lack of shying, mistakes are made, which, if not immediately fatal, are at least undesirable.

And so the following is written. It is not intended as a guide, the reading of which will transform an unqualified individual into a competent meat inspector. That requires a great deal of study and special training. It is offered with the hope that those who take it seriously may become sufficiently interested in the subject to learn to recognize some cases of a common, diseased condition, and know how to deal intelligently with carcasses that are so affected.

In anticipation to the question, Is Meat Inspection Necessary? the following figures are given; they are taken from the report of the Veterinary Director-General for 1921, and speaks for the number of animals killed under federal inspection, which probably includes 75 per cent of the total butchering in Canada from April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921:

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Cattle marked "Canada approved" | 809,196 |
| Carcasses of cattle             |         |
| "Condemned"                     | 13,096  |
| Percentage of cattle            |         |
| "Condemned"                     | 1.59    |
| Portions of cattle              |         |
| "Condemned"                     | 232,032 |

The condemnations were mainly for two reasons—immaturity (calves less than three weeks) and tuberculosis. Excluding the 6,362 cases of immaturity, tuberculosis accounted for 66 per cent of these carcasses. In addition, 36,514 portions of other carcasses were condemned.

On account of the number of animals affected with tuberculosis and the lack of expert inspection for farm-slaughtered meat, Dr. Alfred Savage, Manitoba's animal pathologist, was asked to write the following article.

## The Progress of the Disease

Two things may be concluded—that the Canadian public received a great deal of protection, and that the possibility of consuming tubercular meat is the commonest, single danger from which they were spared. It is very doubtful if the same proportional figures could be given for home-killed animals.

The subject of tuberculosis is so big that it is difficult to keep to the point. The disease is an infectious one; that is to say, caused by a living germ which enters the body by one means or another and multiplies there. As a result of its growth, the tissues are irritated and become inflamed.

Inflammation is the way living tis-

their growth, these are too small to be seen; later, they become about as big as a pin's head and are pale yellow or white in color. A number of them scattered through an organ or part constitutes miliary tuberculosis. This condition is sometimes seen in hogs where the spleen, liver, or lungs are affected.

When a number of these miliary tubercles fuse together or blend, tuberculous masses of various sizes are formed, some are no bigger than a small pea; others may reach the size of a goose egg. This is the commonest type of lesion observed in carcasses.

In the course of time, various changes take place inside the tubercles. The central part of them becomes soft

definite size and shape; later, it spreads out and grows into a distinct thickening, and, in some instances, may adhere to the lungs, causing them to stick to the ribs when the carcass is gutted. Such diffuse growths may also be found inside the wall of the belly and on the midriff. Their color is usually reddish, and they are often added to by a mass of tubercles that can be recognized quite easily. This condition is doubtless responsible for the names "grapes" and "pearl disease" being sometimes applied to tuberculosis.

It should be added that the different types of tubercular changes just described may be found almost side by side in the same carcass.

Complications, the result of tubercular growths becoming infected with other germs, are common enough; thus, in cattle, to tuberculosis of the lung or lung covering may be added acute pneumonia or pleurisy. In hogs, one may find tubercular throat abscesses that contain greenish pus. The fundamental condition is still present in these instances, but may be masked by the more noticeable changes.

Every part of an animal may become infected; no living tissue is immune. Certain organs in certain species of animal, however, are more commonly found tubercular than others; for example, in chickens and turkeys, so affected, the liver and spleen are almost invariably sprinkled with tubercles that can be recognized at once. In addition, the intestines are often studded with knots as big as beans.

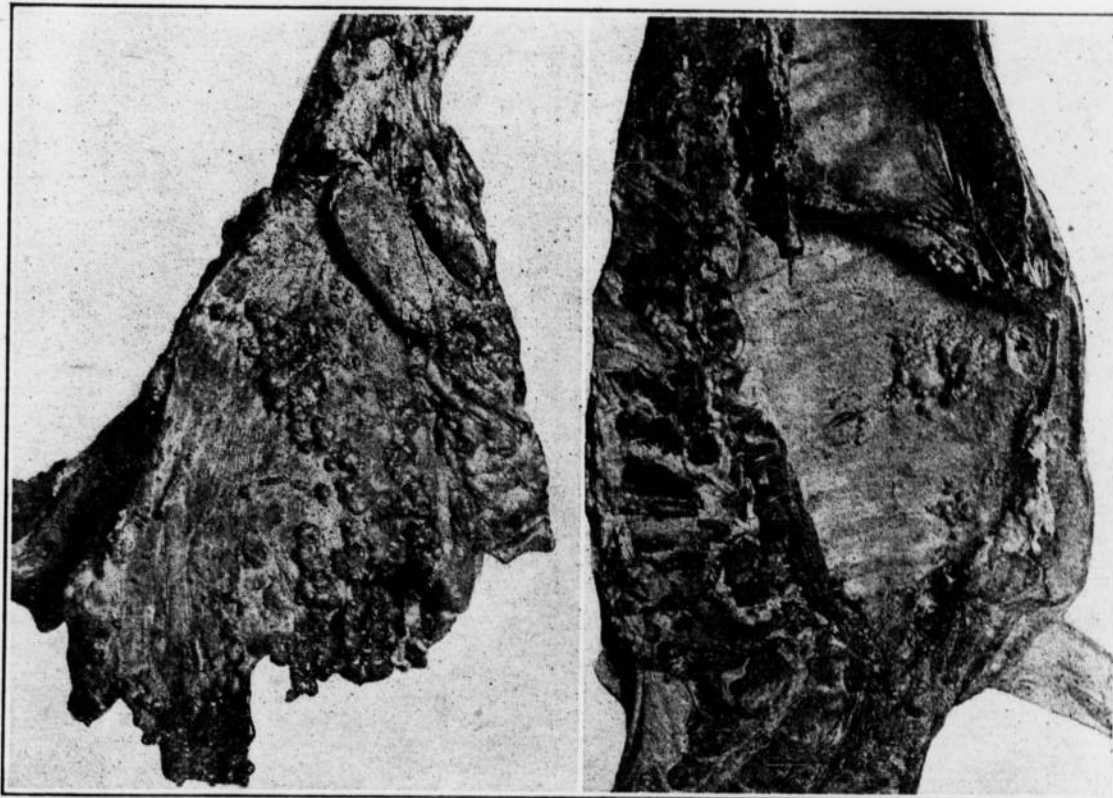
Hog carcasses, as a rule, contain lesions that are softer and more given to pus formation than those of cattle. These animals are more likely to be affected about the throat and in the liver; though the lungs, chest wall, and intestines (including the mesentery) are often tubercular. Generalized cases are fairly common.

For cattle, the following have been given, in order, as the commonest seats of tubercular changes: 1, Lungs, chest and lymph glands associated with them; 2, the lymph glands about the head and neck; 3, intestines, liver and abdominal lymph glands; 4, generative organs including the udder. More rarely, the brain covering, certain bones, and even the skin are diseased. The actual flesh probably contains tubercle bacilli in less than one per cent. of cases; though, of course, it is likely to be contaminated by their products whenever the infection is severe.

## Lymph Glands as Indicators

Since lymph glands have been mentioned more than once, some note on them is necessary. These small, round, or oval, bodies occur quite constantly in certain places. In color, they are

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Badly infected case of pulmonary tuberculosis in a cow. Each of the grape-like swellings is a tuberculous mass.

Outside view of forequarter of beef showing tuberculous lesions on pleura or chest lining.

sue acts when it is irritated, and, for ordinary purposes, we consider two classes of inflammation—acute and chronic. Acute inflammation of most tissues can be recognized by their heat, swelling, pain, and sometimes redness. Often the parts affected suffer a change of function and give off unusual products as gargetty milk, pus, etc. This condition cannot last indefinitely; either the part becomes destroyed, the animal dies or recovers, or the state of affairs becomes chronic.

Chronic inflammation may result from the acute form in the course of time or from a less violent irritation taking place continually for a long period. It can usually be told; because the organ or part involved becomes gradually swollen and permanently hardened. Moreover, the pain is not so marked as in the acute type and may be absent. Old collar and shoulder galls, "shoe boils," and "cold abscesses" generally belong to this class of inflammation. So do the morbid changes that characterize tuberculosis.

## Tissue Changes in Tuberculosis

But there are certain complications which tend to make the recognition of tubercular lesions not quite as easy as one might think from this account. These are chiefly the stages through which the lesions pass as they develop, their location, the species of animal in which they occur, and sometimes the action of other germs.

Tubercles are the primary lesions or first tissue changes caused by *Bacillus Tuberculosis*. At the beginning of

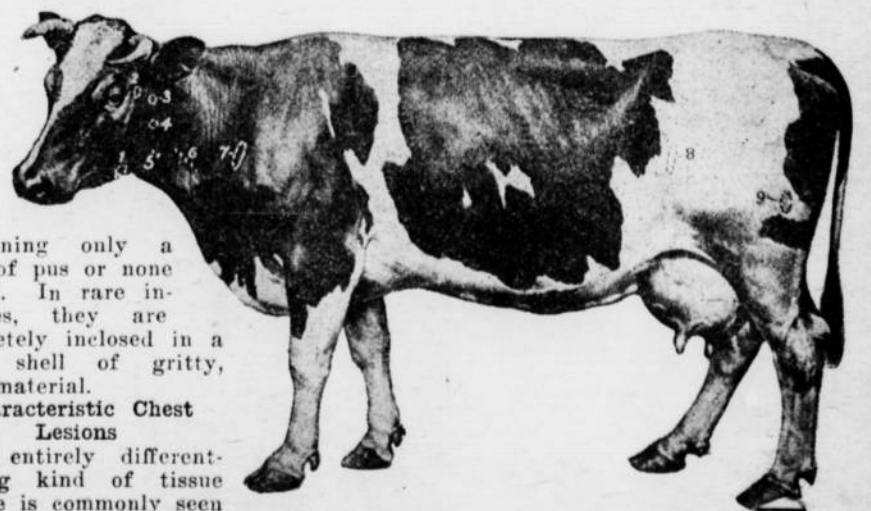
and cheesy after a month or two; often small, gritty particles are formed also and can be both heard and felt when the lesion is split open with a knife. It is a common thing to find such tubercular growths of various sizes and mostly of a yellow color both between the lungs and in them. Small lesions of the same character are often seen in the lymph glands about the head and neck, sometimes in the liver. Extensive ones may occur in the udder; though that part is not often affected.

Occasionally, in an effort to heal, tubercles become quite firm and solid,

containing only a drop of pus or none at all. In rare instances, they are completely inclosed in a little shell of gritty, bony material.

## Characteristic Chest Lesions

An entirely different-looking kind of tissue change is commonly seen on the inside of the chest, on the ribs. This begins as a rough patch of in-



The superficial lymph glands of the cow protrude from the surface of the body. These are common seats of danger.



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## News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

### Neepawa Dist. U.F.M. Convention

The United Farmers of Neepawa district held their semi-annual summer convention on June 30, at McCreary. This has become one of the established features of their year's work, and this year, as for a considerable number past, it was an interesting and inspiring gathering. McCreary being at the extreme north of the district, the southern areas were not as well represented as usual, but there is no question of the practical worth of the convention in strengthening the sense of cohesion and co-operation among the locals of the district.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, the present administration of the Mothers' Allowance Act is at the present unsatisfactory to the rural widows and orphans;

"And, whereas, we believe it is owing to lack of rural viewpoint;

"Be it resolved that the United Farm Women of Manitoba have a representative on that Board of Commissioners."

"Resolved that the Central association be urged to take up with the provincial minister of agriculture the question of determining the relative value of the different grades of grain produced in this province."

"Whereas, we are told by the Telephone Commission that they have made drastic reforms in the service, and that they desire to increase the service;

"Resolved that we strongly recommend that they lower the rural rates to the 1919 basis, as we believe that they would secure more revenue by doing so and that it would be an advantage to all concerned."

"Whereas, the legislation which created Rural Credits Societies in Manitoba was brought about because there was a strong demand among organized farmers for cheaper money and more satisfactory credit arrangements;

"And, whereas, a convention of Rural Credits Societies in the northern districts was held in McCreary last week, at which a federation of societies was formed with a view to improving the services which these societies can give to borrowers and to strengthen the movement in other ways;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention heartily approve the formation of this federation, and also urge that the organized farmers assist in every possible way in making Rural Credits a truly co-operative movement."

#### Resolutions Considered

The two following resolutions were discussed and referred to locals, to be reconsidered at the annual convention:

"Whereas, at the present there is no limit to the time that members of locals may pay their dues during the year;

"And, whereas, in case of political conventions such a state of affairs may lead to trouble;

"Be it resolved that the district secretary notify each local as to number of delegates to nominating conventions it is entitled to, at least 15 days before such convention, said delegates to be based on provincial and district dues paid in at time of report."

"Be it resolved that we favor the assessment of all property for taxation purposes, except provincial, municipal, church, school and such other properties as may be owned and operated on a non-profit or for benevolent purposes;

"Be it further resolved that we favor and recommend an amendment to our present assessment and taxation system, that deductions may be made from the assessment of such an amount as may be bona fide incumbrance and the said amounts charged to the parties to whom such amount may be due and payable."

#### A Practical Object Lesson

A notable and very interesting feature of the convention was the arrangement made by the local board of the Kelwood Association to hold one of its regular meetings on the convention platform and in the hearing of the delegates assembled. This was not simply a piece of stage play, it was an actual business meeting, with actual

business done; nine members of the board took their places around the table and on the meeting being opened the minutes of the last meeting of the board were read, showing that they had at their last meeting done considerable business and had adjourned to meet at the McCreary district convention. They next took up a number of problems in connection with the opening of committee room for the campaign in their town. It was planned to arrange for a telephone, a subscription for a newspaper and the inserting of some advertising matter in local papers. The program committee of the board reported on the arrangements for the next following meeting, suggesting that as the slack season between seeding and harvest is drawing to a close, there might be time for one more social function in the form of a lawn party. They requested the opinion of the board on this suggestion; the matter was discussed, the suggestion adopted and the committee asked to work out the details.

With such practical matters as these dealt with in a businesslike and effective way, there was put before the convention a fine example of what the local board can do for local work. The Kelwood board was seen to be a live, coherent, purposeful body, actively functioning in the interests of the association, the kind of thing which every association ought to have and really must have if it is to be successful. A. J. M. Poole, in a few earnest and practical remarks, directed the attention of the convention to the fact that nine local people with their hearts in the work and their minds centred upon it can do almost anything they wish in a community. With that type of local directorate and officers the work is not a tedious, irksome job but a high privilege. When you get the right type of officer he does not think of shirking the thing he can do, but counts himself happy to be performing such genuine community service for his neighborhood. Other districts will do well to note the originality and the practical worth of the kind of things that are being done in the Neepawa District Association.

### An Extraordinary Letter

Below is a letter from the secretary of a Grain Growers' local in the north-west of the province of Saskatchewan. The Central office has received many extraordinary letters but few more so than this.

During the past six months officers of the association have been accused of being "out to defeat the provincial government" of "coercing the locals into political action," presumably against the government, and particularly have the president and one or two other members of the executive of the association been accused of "dragging the association into politics for their own political purposes"; but it has remained for this secretary to discover that "the leaders of the G.G.A. identifying themselves with party politics has killed all interest in the association."

As nearly as the writer knows, every officer in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is fully identified with the Progressive party and worked hard for its candidates in the federal election. The provincial election, a few months earlier, was not contested on party lines. At least there was no opposition party. Mr. Maharg left the government six months later because of the opposition of the then premier to the Progressive party and platform. Since that time the association has decided to take a hand in provincial politics; also there is an organized opposition group, obviously a party, in the legislature holding caucuses and with an official leader in the person of Mr. Maharg.

#### Must Stand Together

There are a good many farmers hesitating to hold membership in the association because they fear it will exert

Continued on Page 25



## Does Poultry Raising Pay?

*Practical Poultry Raisers Deal with Factors Which Make Farm Flock a Paying or a Losing Enterprise*

### An Unfailing Standby

**D**OES poultry raising pay? I will say most emphatically that it does and pays well. When our flock was smaller, we obtained on an average 200 eggs per hen per year, which netted us about \$5.25 per hen. Last year has been our slack year, compared with the former four or five years, but our poultry brought in almost \$700. In 1920, from 130 hens we received 18,796 eggs, worth at selling price \$837, besides selling \$148.50 worth of cockerels and hens and \$225 worth of Bourbon Reds. This, along with \$873 received from our dairy cows, kept the balance on the right side of the ledger.

Our method of bookkeeping is as follows: On a large calendar in the kitchen is marked each day the number of eggs gathered, and on Saturday of each week the price per dozen is noted. Then at the end of each month this is entered in our regular book, and the totals from one month added to the next throughout the year, so that in looking over the December page we can see the number of eggs, their value and the amount of stock sold and used during the year.

It seems to us, after being in the poultry business for years, that it is a pity more people could not be induced to try their luck at it, as it is a very interesting as well as profitable business.—Mrs. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man.

### 145-Egg Birds Pay

Does poultry raising pay? This is a question that has often been discussed among farmers.

I have often heard it said: "It doesn't pay to keep poultry on a farm. It's cheaper to buy your eggs than to bother with chickens, because the largest number of eggs a hen will lay is about two dozen in a season." This is very true on the average farm, but the trouble is not with the chickens; it is because the average farmer takes no interest in poultry, and therefore cannot realize any profit from them.

I have kept poultry on a farm for ten years. I had often heard it said: "Our hens are eating their heads off; it's only a waste of feed to keep them." And very true this was. From early fall until late in the spring we never saw an egg. They would start perhaps in April and lay a few eggs and go broody, and, in fact, were broody most of the summer, which is not very profitable and got rather monotonous.

I read an article in a paper on poultry raising, inviting correspondence with the Experimental Poultry Farm, Ottawa. I wrote them, and as a result of following their advice have a nice flock of Rose Comb White Leghorns. My husband says now "they are the most paying thing we have on the farm."

In the year 1918 I had two dozen White Leghorn pullets. They started laying early in the fall and have been laying continually till this day, May, 1922.

During the year 1919-1920 I kept a record of the eggs laid each day

and at the end of each month I sent this record in to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, together with the weight and value of feed consumed, and also value of eggs laid. The winter 1919-1920 was a very hard one and feed was high. The wheat I fed my chickens was valued at \$2.50 per bushel. I sold my eggs on the local market from 25 cents to 70 cents per dozen; eggs on city markets sold as high as \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen. I found, even with conditions as they were in that year, feed high and eggs low in comparison, I made a profit of \$4.30 per hen from eggs alone. I had 26 pullets and made a profit of \$111.93.

### Farm Egg and Poultry Account

|  | Dr.      | Cr.      |
|--|----------|----------|
| Jan. 1, 1920—Value of laying stock, at \$1.50 each |          | \$39.00  |
| Total cost of feed during 1920                     | 20.25    |          |
| Dec. 31, 1920—Value of laying stock                |          | \$39.00  |
| Receipts from eggs and poultry                     |          | 132.18   |
| Profit balance                                     | 111.93   |          |
|  | \$171.18 | \$171.18 |

Average yield per hen, 145.3 eggs.  
Average profit per hen, \$4.30.

During two months of the year each hen averaged two dozen eggs a month, so that if I could have had better wintering conditions for my chickens they would have made me considerably more profit. There is more profit in poultry on a farm than anything else for the amount of capital invested. I have now 50 chickens, and with eggs as low as 15 cents, as they are at present, I make on an average of 50 cents a day, with no expense or trouble except gathering the eggs, which is a pleasure to me.—Mrs. Ralph Claypool, Sherrard, Sask.

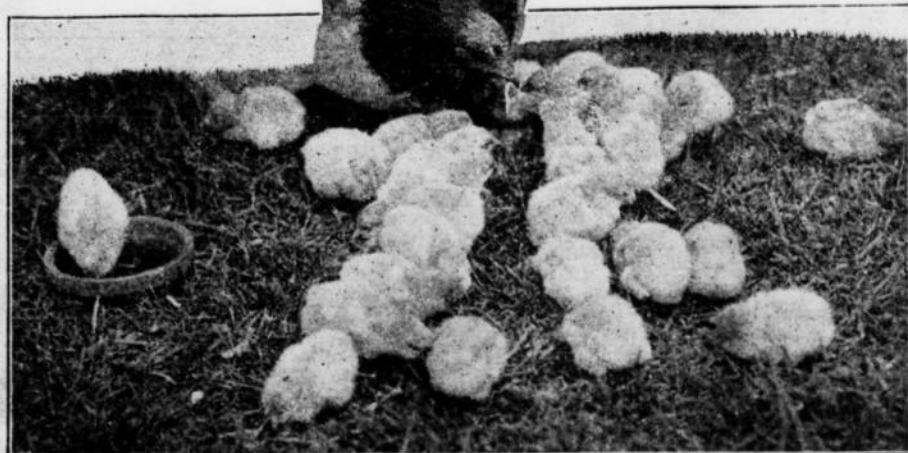
### Depends on Personal Equation

Does poultry raising pay? I think this question has been asked by the amateur poultrykeeper more often than any other. Some say yes and others say no. It is my contention that if you have a real love for poultry and that you like the work and apply sound business principles it certainly can be made a profitable business, but there are so many ups and downs that it is easy to get discouraged and finally throw up the sponge and say it can't be done. I know this, that if the farmer gave as much time and trouble to his poultry as he does to his horses and cattle that he would find the poultry the best paying proposition from a standpoint of money invested.

This assertion may start some farmers thinking, but if it is correctly figured out as a straight business proposition, the poultry will be found to pay bigger dividends for the amount invested than any other line of work carried on on the farm. I have personally figured this out for different farmers and have found the above statement correct.

I would like to sound a word of warning to anyone who has the notion of making a living from poultry. Go slow, get thoroughly experienced with a small flock, be sure you really like the work, and then govern yourself accordingly. It's a funny thing, but there are more failures in the poultry

Continued on Page 21



A family lesson in table behaviour

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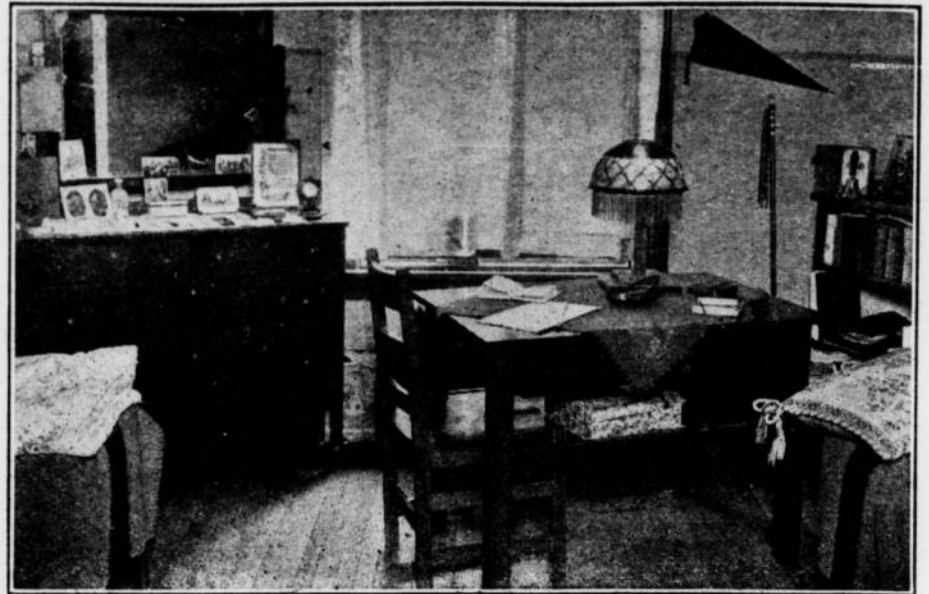
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An interior view of the cozy room of two girl students at Manitoba Agricultural College

## A College Girl's Letter

Manitoba Agricultural College,  
Winnipeg, Man.

February 28, 1922.

My dear Elsie—

I am sorry to have been so long in  
answering your letter containing news  
of all the good times you have had this  
winter, but pressure of work must be  
my excuse. You know examinations  
are only a few weeks away.

Oh, Elsie, I am so glad I came to  
college! The training is wonderful,  
and is just the line of work in which I  
am most interested. You will remem-  
ber the difficulty I had in deciding  
whether to take the two-year diploma  
course or to aim for a degree. Having  
matriculation standing, because I had  
taken languages with my teachers'   
course in high school, I was encouraged  
to take the degree course. I do think  
though that the two-year diploma  
course is an excellent training for the  
girl who has not the necessary standing  
for a teacher and who wants to fit her-  
self better for the task of home-  
making.

I feel that my choice was a wise one  
for me, even though the Bachelor's De-  
gree in Home Economics is a long way  
off yet. Even if I should find, during  
the next four years, something which  
prevents me from completing my course,  
I shall count the time well spent. The  
practical knowledge gained, the friends  
made, the social life of the college have  
already made me more contented and I  
feel that my life is richer because of  
them.

It was something very new for me to  
live with a number of girls. Here we  
have our choice of a room-mate if we  
so desire. I did not know anyone tak-  
ing the first year when I entered, but  
was fortunate in finding a congenial  
classmate, a girl from the city, who has  
attended MacDonald Agricultural Col-  
lege for a year. We have our room  
cosily decorated now with pictures, cur-  
tains and cushions which we brought  
with us. If we need to buy material  
we can do so at the students' co-opera-  
tive store at the college. Each pair of  
girls is responsible for keeping the  
room swept, dusted and mopped, so if  
someone forgets to put her bedroom  
slippers away or leaves things scattered

around the room, the dean on her  
rounds of inspection will leave a little  
reminder in the form of a note.

Everyone must be on time for meals,  
which are served in the student's din-  
ing-room. Of course some of the pro-  
fessors are chronically late in letting  
us go from lectures, but then they are  
so interested in their own subject that  
they forget that the dinner bell must  
be ringing.

Our education does not entirely con-  
sist of instruction and the study of  
theory. We get a well balanced ration  
as far as our work is concerned. Lec-  
tures commence at nine o'clock and  
continue until four-thirty or five. The  
mornings are usually taken up with  
lectures and the afternoons are given  
over to practical work in the labora-  
tories. Don't you think that is a  
good way to divide the work? Remem-  
ber how tiresome we used to find the  
afternoon lectures in high school.

Of course we have some students  
coming to the college with the idea  
that the M.A.C. means a good time only.  
They find, however, that if they are go-  
ing to secure anything but the lowest  
standing they must change that idea.  
From Monday morning till Saturday  
noon we are kept busy at difficult but  
interesting work.

So many have asked me why I chose  
to come to Manitoba Agricultural Col-  
lege, or the M.A.C. as we familiarly  
call it. I chose it because it is one of  
the leading colleges of America, and  
because it offers the degree course in  
home economics.

It is only a few years ago that many  
farm men and women considered the  
M.A.C. course to consist of mere tech-  
nique in washing dishes in about thir-  
teen waters, etc. Even today the aver-  
age person, who has not taken the  
trouble to find out the real facts of the  
case, is apt to think that home econo-  
mics is concerned entirely with "cook-  
ing and sewing," which reveals how  
little he knows about the profession.  
True that these are important branches  
of our work but they only take up a  
portion of the five years' work.

I think what I will find of great  
value in the future will be the study

Continued on Page 22



Complete outfit of clothes needed by girl attending M.A.C. Many of the garments can be easily and quickly made at home.



# Home Canners' Experiences

Interesting Details Given by Women Who Realize the Benefit of Canning Foods for Future Use

**S**PACE forbids the printing of all the letters written for the canning competition by enthusiastic users of the cold pack method. In fact it was necessary to pare down some of the material in order to get it in. As directions for canning individual kinds of food are given in government bulletins, such instructions were omitted.

Those who entered the competition wrote under the headings given in the rules printed in The Guide of May 10.

The judges found that the letters show that homemakers are not accustomed to estimating how long is spent on any one job like canning, or to putting a value upon their time. The idea is not to mark down the number of hours to a minute, but to be able to give a rough estimate of how much time is given in a year to certain duties. Every woman should have an idea of how much, in dollars and cents, an hour of her work is worth to the family.

Some contestants gave information concerning jams, jellies and pickles. This was unnecessary as the competition dealt with canning only and not with preserving or pickling.

## First Prize Letter

**T**HE reason I started canning was that it is impossible to have fresh fruit, meat and vegetables at certain times of the year without it. A demonstration conducted by Miss Davies, of Olds Agricultural School, gave me much valuable information and the courage to can the most difficult varieties of food. When far from market centres, this is an asset of the farm table we can ill afford to be without, not only for the cash value, but for the health of all concerned.

For 20 years I have preserved fruits and vegetables of easy-keeping qualities, but since the above-mentioned demonstration five or six years ago, nothing in the line of fruit, meat and vegetables, is too difficult for a trial. I have met with very few failures and when I did, I felt it was through some minor neglect in doing them in a rush.

My equipment is very simple—a wash-boiler with false wooden bottom with wire handles for lifting the hot-sealers out of the boiler, a dishpan, two kettles, either aluminum or enamel, cups, spoons, dippers, cheesecloth, glass sealers, covers and rubber rings, colanders, measures and strainers. I think these are found in nearly every home.

The foods I can are native fruits and shipped-in varieties, summer drinks, greens, other vegetables, soups, beef, pork, fowl, fish—in fact any kind of raw meat I may have. I can everything in season as the loss of a few jars of fruit soon eats up the profit saved by waiting for cheaper fruit which is over-ripe. I never can any but freshly picked vegetables, fresh meat and fresh fruit rather on the green side than over-ripe.

My family are particularly fond of mince meat pies, so my cellar never lacks the filling when apples and meat are plentiful. I mix the ingredients together, fill air-tight jars with the mixture, and boil them 40 minutes. This keeps indefinitely. I also put up fruit juice when fruit is available and it makes a delicious summer drink.

The number of hours it takes to do our canning would be hard to estimate correctly as it is done at nearly all times of the year. The majority, however, I do in the autumn and spring.

In my family, to estimate roughly, I would think the expenses were cut in half, as I raise my own vegetables, some small fruits and the meat. Of course there is usually sale for the meat, but not always for the vegetables and small fruits, so I consider the cost as nothing except for the caring of it through the growing season.

In all my canning I use the cold pack method—sometimes the one-period and sometimes the intermittent process. I can meats, fowl and fish in the month of March. From the bones I make delicious soup stock, adding vegetables, rice or macaroni, before canning. Surplus roosters I can in the fall as soon as the weather becomes cool which saves feeding the birds over the winter.

The ways in which canned foods may be served are numerous. I use the fruit as it is canned, in salads, pies, desserts and with cream. Desserts such as baked dough, steam pudding, and

suet puddings are very good, vegetables heated with cream, butter or vinegar, or in salad made with hard-boiled eggs and French dressing, or fried in butter are always enjoyed. Beef when heated and the juice thickened as for gravy, or drained and spread with butter and breadcrumbs and baked in a hot oven for ten minutes is popular. Meat can also be sliced cold. I roll chicken in flour and fry in butter,

thickening the broth as for gravy, or serve it cold. Pork heated in the oven for ten minutes and served with apple sauce is good. The following dressing is also nice for serving with pork: Two quarts bread crumbs, salt and pepper to taste, two eggs, butter the size of a hen's egg, and water to moisten. Place the pork in a roaster and cover it with this dressing. Bake in a medium hot oven 30 minutes and serve with potatoes and catsup. There are really endless ways of serving canned foods.

In my remarks I would say that cleanliness is desirable in all canning. It pays to take time to do each part properly. Keep flies out because they love canning time.

If you cannot have the best equipment, you can put away many delicious "eats" with an every day outfit.—R.D.A., Irma, Alta.

## Second Prize Letter

**A**BOUT twenty years ago I started canning, but was very uncertain as to results. I first tried raspberries and then peas. Sometimes the jars did not give forth a desirable edible—not by any means. Then the Better Farming Special came through the West, in about 1916, I think, bringing a car in which some very practical lectures and canning demonstrations were given. That gave me the canning fever and I still have it. When planting my garden I have visions of jars of beans, peas, corn, tomatoes, baby beets, baby carrots, parsnips, cauliflower, corn on the cob and just corn.

I have also canned peaches, plums, raspberries, Saskatoons, gooseberries, rhubarb, pumpkin and squash. Oh yes, and meat—beef and corned beef, chicken, roast pork, liver wurst, head cheese and stuffed heart and soup. I have tried the cold pack method, both intermittent and one-period, and found the intermittent method gave a nicer flavor than the latter although it was more work.

I believe the variety of corn makes the difference in flavor. This year I'm trying Golden Bantam corn. In doing peas I find it best not to attempt too many at a time. By having a canning pot or pail to fit over one hole of the range a few jars can be canned while other cooking is on the go. Peas wilt so easily and then lose in flavor.

I'm still looking forward to a real canning outfit, as yet I've used pails or a boiler. A granite cream pail having a lid with a rim is fine to use over one hole. The boilers we get nowadays have just a flat lid and are not very suitable for canning. When I was canning beef I took a flour sack and spread

Continued on Page 20

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## FAIRY SOAP

PURE FLOATING WHITE



## Canning Out of Doors

*How We Planned to Avoid Discomfort in Canning in Hot Weather—*

*By Doris M. St. Ruth*

OLD pack canning does heat up a kitchen and the wash boiler on the cook stove is a nuisance. One day last spring I was confronted with the task of canning a considerable amount of meat and this encouraged me in the building of an outdoor cannery which proved a great success.

On a bare spot of ground not far from the kitchen door, the man of the house built two piles of brick, each about 18 inches high and placed three feet apart. On the top of these piles and extending from one to the other we placed two flat iron bars, which I believe were obtained from an old mower. This completed our home-made fireplace. The boiler, used for canning, rests on these two bars and the fire is kindled underneath.

I find that the water boils over this fire much more quickly than it ever did on the kitchen range. My out-door fireplace is sheltered from the north and the west. When there is a strong wind and we require additional shelter we use an old door, propped upright by stakes driven into the ground.

I have a home-made canning rack with handles which I use for lifting the jars into and out of the boiler. The product is packed in the house and carried in the rack out to the boiler. I have never had a jar crack or break and I use my out-door cannery constantly. I also use this fireplace for heating the boiler on wash days, or when a large quantity of water is needed for scalding a pig after butchering.

There is also another possibility of such an out-door cannery and that is having a group of women organize a community canning day. Such an event could be made into an enjoyable and useful outing. If it is desired, possibly a demonstrator could be secured. This would be particularly valuable where a new line of canning is attempted or where the women desire some advice on the problems met with in the past. Possibly we shall hear from some Guide readers how they have worked out this idea in their community.



## A Home-made Refrigerator

The ice well has solved a big problem for the farm women. The accompanying diagram illustrates how to construct a substitute for a refrigerator. A rectangular hole 9 ft. by 4 ft. by 3 ft. 6 ins. is dug before frost hardens the soil, and this is cribbed with 10 ft. lumber, leaving one foot above ground. On top are two air spaces, 18 inches deep, which help to keep the temperature as low as possible, but anyone putting a small building over it will not require air spaces.

In choosing a location for this labor saver, do not dig it too near the well or the drainage will seep into the drinking water. Attach a length of hose to the pump and run in a little water at a time. Let each layer freeze solidly before adding any more water or the ice will not keep well. Cover the ice with sawdust or fine chaff.

"We have used our ice well for six years and certainly would not be without it," said Mrs. Edith Frith, Birmingham, Sask., who gave us the idea. "We keep cream sweet for a week and use the well for storing meat, both raw and cooked. Jellies can easily be made in a short time. It does not take long to make the well and it pays for itself many times over."

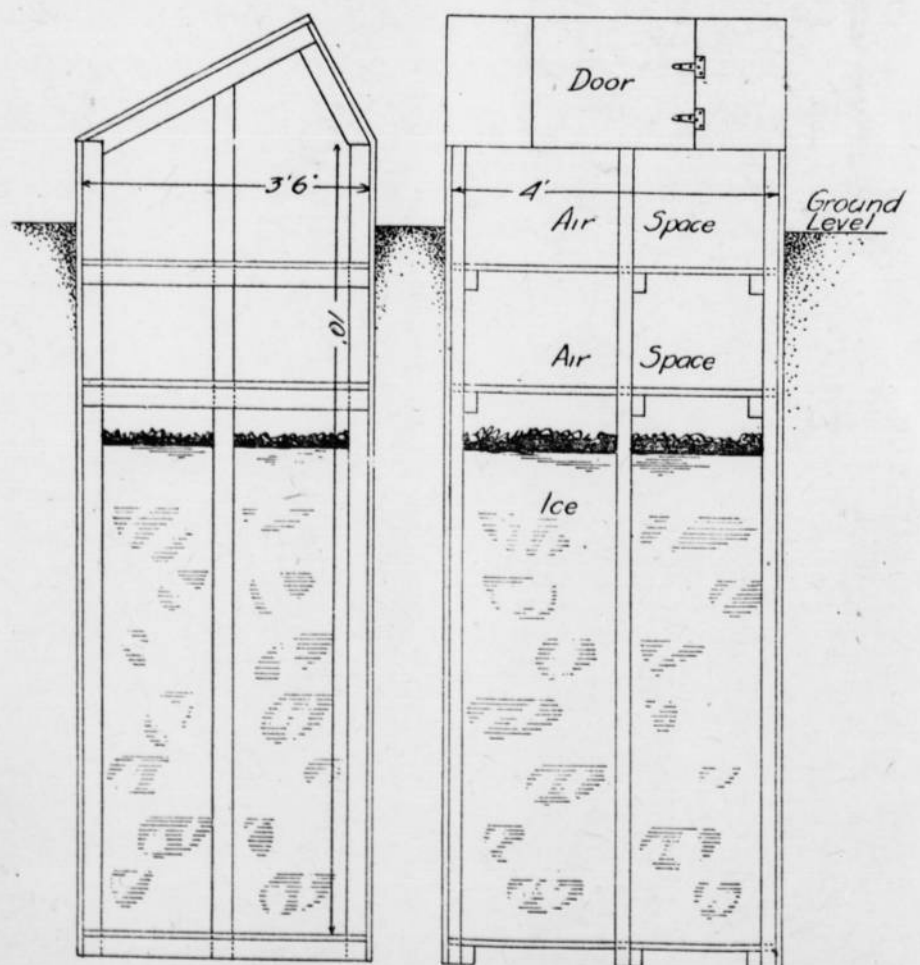


Diagram showing construction of ice well.





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## Farm Women's Clubs

### Portage U.F.W.M. Conference

THE United Farm Women of Manitoba, Portage District, met in conference on June 8, in the Rural Memorial Hall, Portage la Prairie. Mrs. Barrett, of Bagot, gave a short address on the Franchise for Women, and a plea for help for those who need it, even if we have to sacrifice a little time to do it. Mrs. Wood, of Oakville, in a short address, drew attention to the good work done by the relief committees of the U.F.W.M. locals. She advocated its usefulness and importance to the community when handled by capable hands. It has been the means of bringing comfort and happiness to many. Then followed a short discussion on the franchise. It was considered a duty of woman to look after the more timid and indifferent ones, and get them to register and to vote.

The afternoon session was opened with community singing. Mrs. L. A. Bradley in an address welcomed the delegates, calling their attention to the very cordial nature of the invitation that was sent out to them and advised free and friendly discussion of the subjects scheduled for the conference. Mrs. Bradley, in her address, asked the women to look back on the pages of history and be reminded that woman had always been working for the good of others, and the women of today were not beginning new work, but were continuing that which woman had begun, and it was for the women to solve the problems which confront us at the present time. The speaker closed her address by urging the women to assume the responsibility of caring for the sick by better methods, of urging better educational conditions in rural districts, and of trying to get in closer touch with the young people.

The Bagot Juniors then took the platform while their leader read the report of their activities. Mrs. Richardson's paper on the Medical Practitioner—Duty Towards Outlying Districts, was very much appreciated, and an interesting discussion followed. Dr. H. G. Hassard replied on behalf of the medical practitioner, and his remarks were also much appreciated. Mrs. J. Pallister's paper on Eggs and Poultry had been carefully prepared and there was a good deal of discussion as to obtaining better marketing conditions. Cream Testing by Mrs. Cail, president Macdonald U.F.W., was listened to with careful attention, and discussed from all sides in friendly and sociable way. A lively discussion followed then on educational problems, after which supper was served in picnic fashion in the basement.

Those who attended went home feeling that it had been good for them to be present, and that the conference had been really worth while.

### Rathwell, Allenfield Co-operate

A tea and sale of work with home cooking was held by the U.F.W.A. locals of Rathwell and Allenfield in the town hall of Macleod in June, in aid of the church services held alternate Sundays at the above named districts. Although the membership consists of all denominations, all worked heartily for the success of the tea and sale, showing the true spirit of unity among the U.F.W.A. members.

Allenfield orchestra, under the leadership of J. Edgar, supplied the music, making it more enjoyable for all. Workers went home tired but happy because of the generous response to their appeal.

The meetings of the U.F.W.A. are held fortnightly at a member's home, and some very interesting discussions take place. At the present time we are busy sewing for the hospital in town, two members being delegated to attend the hospital aid, that we may keep in touch with the work and lend a helping hand when needed. Our next effort will be to plan a picnic. We are hoping later to have the pleasure of a visit from Mrs. Sears.

U.F.A. Sunday brought forth a splendid congregation. The services were in charge of Mr. Crawson, of Macleod, who gave an inspiring sermon on the subject, The Making of Christian

Character.—Mrs. J. Horner, secretary, Rathwell U.F.W.A.

### Attractive Programs for 1922

From the United Farm Women of Verona comes an attractive program in booklet form with the title and officers names printed on the front page, and on the inner pages the following subjects, How to Manage Housework in Canada; How the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. can assist Junior Work; How to Take Care of Children; How to Avoid Accidents and Give First Aid. Two musicals, a picnic and an open meeting complete the program for the year.

Springfield's U.F.W.M. program is quite varied and original. Roll call is answered each month in different ways, such as, with a cake recipe, the favorite title of a quotation, book or hymn, and the reason why it appeals to them, hints on how to keep cool in July, and the objects of the U.F.W.M. A paper on current events is given each month followed by a paper on an educational topic. Amongst the latter will be found the following subjects, Beautifying the Home and its Surroundings; Value of Personal Appearance; The School Lunch; The Value of Play; Who is my Neighbor, or What Does Friendship Mean; A Noted Celebrity of Today; Music in the Home.

The Grosse Isle U.F.W.M. program received at the Central office looks very attractive. It is typed on pale yellow manilla paper, with the heading at the top and the lower part divided into three sections, for, respectively, the date, subjects for discussions and names of hostesses. The first Wednesday of the month is U.F.W.M. day and members are glad to lay aside home work for the social gathering and for the solution of problems common to all. The subjects outlined are as follows: Discussion of Russian Famine, Ten-Cent Tea and Ways of Making Money, Bread Making, Care of the Cemetery, Marketing of Eggs, Graduation Day, the Best Brand of Household Staples, entertaining of Argyle Women's Section, speech by Juniors, entertainment of Rosser ladies, whist drive, paper by one of the teachers and a ladies' debate.

### Neepawa Conference

The U.F.W.M. of the Neepawa district held their annual conference in Plumas, June 22. Considering the excessive heat of the day there was a very good attendance, over forty being present.

From the various reports of the locals, we noted a splendid work was being done, especially where they were interesting the girls and boys in community work. In an address given by Mrs. A. McGregor, district organizer, she urged us to keep high our ideals of public administration, morally, economically, educationally and socially, and so we can help establish conditions worthy of our Canadian people. Mrs. Turner, of Eden, gave a paper on Municipal Government and Women's Responsibility to It. Women should be vitally interested in the different phases of municipal government, and especially should women be represented on school boards.

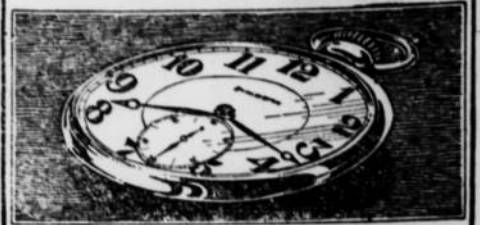
Mrs. Strohman gave a paper on Advantages and Disadvantages of Keeping Boys' and Girls' on the Farm, showing that nature is the best teacher for the child, and early life on the farm makes brain and brawn, and so help to make leaders for our country. But pointed out that it was a mistake to try and keep them on the farm if they are a misfit.

Miss Mildred McMurray, barrister, from Winnipeg, gave a very instructive address on the Child's Welfare Act, which act is characterized by a spirit of fair play, and a desire to help neglected and delinquent children to better lives, and to assist those juveniles tried in the law courts to secure justice.

Following this our local problems were discussed, after which we adjourned for tea.

During the evening session, Mrs. Elliott, president of the U.F.W. of Manitoba, addressed us. She emphasized the fact that the greatest national problem we have to cope with

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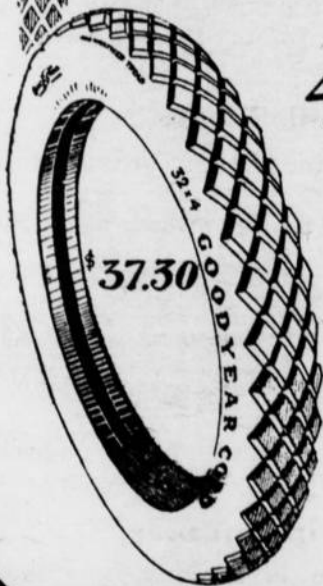
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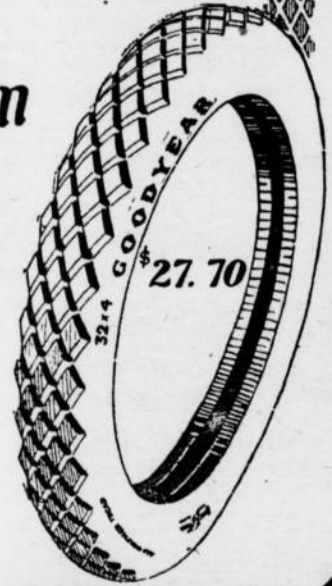
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today is the development of our young people into good Canadian citizens, and that we should study the power of our vote.

A. McGregor then gave an address. He pointed out that farmers were not going into provincial politics from selfish aims, but in an honest attempt to give this province sane and stable government. He noted the enthusiasm and thoughtfulness of women along these lines, and said it is time for the men to buck up and keep pace with the women.—Mrs. I. R. Yerex, secretary of conference.

#### Summer Activities of U.F.W.A.

Social and other activities still claim the attention of U.F.W.A. locals in spite of busy summer days on the farm.

The Green Valley local enjoyed a paper at the last meeting on Swat the Fly, prepared by Mrs. Frank Sax. Discussion took place on a Soldiers' Memorial, the members favoring the scheme, if the expense is not too great.

Social life at Veteran is never neglected. The picnic held recently was most successful; the afternoon being given over to sports and the evening to a splendid program of two hours' duration. About \$150 was realized by the U.F.W.A. local, which will be used for the U.F.A. hall.

Carstairs local has always been particularly successful with home talent plays. The last production was A Kentucky Belle. Although this is a very pretentious play for an amateur company, critics agreed that it was admirably put on.

The play was interspersed with instrumental music and dances.

Community activities in Parkland take the form of plans for cleaning up the townsite, arranging for a dumping ground, and purchasing a few acres in the townsite for a park or play ground

for the children. The resignation of the president of the local resulted in the election of several new officers, Miss Emily Straughan being elected president; Mrs. Stewart, vice-president, and Mrs. John Wilson, secretary-treasurer.

Cavendish local has spent much effort in purchasing a piano for the U.F.A. hall. The last effort was a booth on Empire Day. Seventy-four dollars was realized. A rest room in the back of the hall is also the result of much faithful co-operation on the part of the members. The topic for study at present is, Why We Vote. An excellent text book on this subject has been secured from the Department of Extension, University of Alberta.

#### Interest Proves the Need

The regular monthly meeting of the Leslieville U.F.W.A., was held in the Community Hall, on Saturday afternoon. The meeting was a successful

one, if one is to gauge success by the amount of interest and enthusiasm aroused. The discussion following the reading of the paper on The Child's Rights, was a lively one, in which everyone present took part. Owing to lack of time, this paper will be taken up further at a later meeting.

While our organization is very new, and the membership small at the present time, the interest displayed by those who do attend the meetings proves the need of them. The programs are arranged to include matters of interest to all women, but especially to the women who live on farms. Farm women have so much work to do at home that they generally find it difficult to get out to a meeting; but most of us are willing to admit that the enjoyment we get out of it compensates us for the effort we have to make. Farm women, from the very nature of the work that keeps them busy from day to day, and year to year, need the relaxation such an afternoon affords—

and it is only one afternoon in a month. Questions come up in which every one is interested. We get new views on different matters; we learn new ways of doing things; and we enjoy the sociability of the whole affair.

A junior program was taken up at the June meeting; in July the subject was Wholesome Foods, contributed to by soldier settlers' wives who attended the Red Deer convention. In August, Mrs. A. Menzies will give a cheese-making demonstration. Mrs. Menzies is an expert in cheese making (making all that is used by her family during the year).

The meetings have been arranged for Saturday afternoon in order that mothers having children at school on other days, may find it easier to leave home. All women are welcomed to the meetings. Let us be "united" in the best sense of the word—that of sympathetic interest.—Mrs. George Bailey, secretary Leslieville U.F.W.A.

#### Greenway Growing

Greenway U.F.W.M. meets every two weeks and reports that each meeting is proving more interesting than the last. The meetings are held on the same day as the men meet. The women meet in one end of the hall, and the men at the other, and after the business part of both meetings is over, men and women mingle together and have a social time. There is a regular program, sometimes a spelling match or an address on some interesting topic. At the close of the meeting lunch is served.

Greenway has a membership of 24 and many others attend who have not yet joined but who will likely do so. The women made out a program for the summer meetings which are held in the afternoon, every third Wednesday.

Continued on Page 21

#### GUIDE BULLETIN SERVICE

Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (3-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.
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3. How to Make Old Jars into Pretty Vases.
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7. Swat the Fly—Why and How.
8. A Home-made Dish Drier.
9. Short Cuts for Wash-day.
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11. How to Read Patterns.
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34. Treating Grain for Smut.
35. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
36. How to Refinish Furniture.
37. The Care of Floor Coverings.
38. Kitchen Mending Kits.
39. How to Soften Hard Water.
40. The Menace of the House Fly.
41. How to Plan a Summer Wedding.
42. How to Mix Whitewash.
43. How to Paint Your Car.
44. How to Judge Bread.
45. How to Pack Eggs for Winter.



# Folly Stakes

Continued from Page 7

bracer. Down with it. There ain't no occasion to git frightened."

The Angel's hand shook in spite of himself as he raised the cup and when he had set it back on the table, he sat there staring still.

"Bu—Buchanan—They tol' me Buchanan had been shot—years ago, they said—somewhere in the Kentucky hills," he mumbled.

"That's right—third day of September it was, along about evenin' twenty-five years ago. What's the matter with yeh?"

The Angel leaned forward eagerly.

"That gun play—where'd you learn that gun play?" he demanded hoarsely. "Who are you that knows so many secrets? And what d'you want with me?"

"I'll tell you," said the stranger with a quick change of manner. He drew the candle across the table so that the light fell full upon the young face of the man opposite. "I'll have to cut the story short fer time's gettin' precious. It's about Buchanan; I knew him. There was a woman—he went wrong because of a woman. But she was a good woman—didn't know she drove him to it. He loved her—loved her! She wasn't fer the likes of him, though—he was nacherally a wild sort an' she wouldn't have anythin' to do with him. He was drinkin' pretty hard before she turned him down an' after that he went on worse'n ever.

"They was both livin' in a little country town down in Kentucky. There was a garden in the front of her place an' it was full o' holly-hocks an' petuniers an' she used to be tendin' it an' weeding it an' she used to wear a pretty pink dress an' a ole sun-bonnet with the strings flappin' down on each side o' her curls—brown curls they were. She was pretty! One day there came along a slick-dressed feller from the city an' he seen her in the garden an' fell in love with her. She took to him, too, an' after awhile they got married an' went to live in a little place with roses creepin' all over the front of it. An' all the time Buchanan was drinkin' himself to death an' carryin' on wilder'n ever.

"By an' by the folks began to take notice that Mis' Porter warn't quite the same as she used to be—color all gone out of her cheeks an' she was gittin' thin an' worrit-lookin' an' went about with a scared look in her eyes almost. She'd been so happy-lookin' afore—singin' an' spry an' all that—that you couldn't help noticin' the difference. There'd been a baby girl come an' she'd been happy as the day was long up till the little one was nigh onto a year old.

"Then the change come over her an' the neighbors begun to talk about him. He used to go 'way an' leave her fer weeks at a time an' whenever he was home he used to be quarrelin' all day long till I reckon life was scarce worth livin' fer her.

"Course Buchanan heard 'bout the way things was goin' an' he took it on himself to investigate an' he talked to the feller that had stole the girl from him an' he talked mighty straight. But it didn't do no good an' things only got worse after that. Then one day Buchanan was passin' their place an' he heard screams comin' from back of the kitchen an' he just vaulted over the picket fence beside the road an' went around to see what was up. What he seen was the feller beatin' his wife with a big stick; so he just nacher'ly whipped out a gun an' fired it off.

"He had to skip out o' the country mighty quick after that, for they was after him hot; the feller's friends and relatives had lots o' money an' they meant business. Well, that's how Buchanan come to run from the law. He saw the way things was shapin' fer him an' he just come to the conclusion he might's well play the game through to the finish. So he made fer the hills an' took to buckin' the law as a business. P'rhaps you know some of the things he done; he went completely bad an' it warn't long afore they had a price on his head an' men was huntin' him everywhere. He grew pretty cute in his ways an' got a gang about him that

kep' the whole country in hot water fer goin' on two years.

"But y'can't keep that kind o' game up ferever. One day back in the hills they cornered the gang an' wiped 'em out—all but a couple of 'em that got away. No, no, y'can't keep that kind o' game up ferever."

"An' Buchanan?" whispered the Angel breathlessly. "Buchanan was shot?"

"Buchanan was shot," repeated the other slowly. "Twenty-five years ago it was, third day of September, 'long about evenin'. That's the story—all of it, 'cept that Mis' Porter on'y lived about a year after Buchanan was wiped out—just about a year."

There fell a silence between the two men. The Angel wiped the moisture from his forehead and tried to peer into the face of the stranger opposite; but he could not see for the shadow.

"An' the kid—the little kid girl?" he ventured at length.

"Grew up into a pretty young woman, just like her mother used to be afore her. She was adopted by a maiden lady with a kind heart an' come by an' by to call her 'Auntie' an' never knew no differ'nt. An' she used to tend to the garden, just like her mother afore her."

The man leaned forward suddenly. The candlelight fell on a face that was full of lines and the younger man shrank before the look that had leapt into the eyes which searched him.

"She used to tend to the garden, just like her mother afore her; d'you hear that? An' one day there came along a young feller who fell in love with her, just like her father done with her mother. They got married an' went to live in a little home with a garden of their own. An' the girl was happy enough till her fool husband become shiftless an' took to chummin' in with a bad crowd an' goin' bad himself—got some fool notion into his head that it was smart to sass the law; to carry a gun an' shoot it. An' the time come when the young fool got tanked up too tight, got mixed in a fight an' skipped out an' left one of the best little women that ever walked God's earth to shift fer herself 'stead of stayin' by her an' backin' her up as he'd sworn to do. Are yeh listenin', kid?" cried the man fiercely.

"Yes!" gasped the Angel in terror. "Who are you?"

"Never mind that," said the man sharply. "That ain't here ner there. You've asked me that afore an' you've also been wonderin' why I got you out of that scrape back there an' brought you out here to talk to you. I'll tell you why. You're going back—going back to that little woman as is waitin' fer you; goin' back to become a man an' quit makin' a fool o' yourself. Y'owe it to her an' you're goin' to do it or by Heaven! I'll know the reason why!"

"Don't be a plagued fool, Carter—Yes, I know all about you. You've been one long enough to do you fer the rest o' your life. You're only a kid yet with a kid's notions about things—yes, you are! I'm givin' it to you straight. I was a kid once myself—I made a wreck o' my life an' I ain't going to let you go the same way. A man can't buck the law ferever. He can't do it I tell you an' so you've got to go back an' live straight 'count o' the little girl. God knows she's worth a dozen like you or me an' I ain't goin' to let you spoil livin' fer her an' that goes. You're goin' back an' if y'ever play her dirt like her father done her mother, by Heaven! I'll find y'out no matter where you go an' I'll put a bullet through you sure's—"

"Buchanan!" gasped the Angel.

"Buchanan was shot, I tell you!" cried the man fiercely. "Twenty-five years ago in the Kentucky hills. Buchanan's dead. An' it's on'y a question o' a little while afore Dutch McGee an' his crowd'll pass in their checks the same way. Y'can't keep that game up ferever—y'can't do it! If it hadn't been fer me, you'd have been out o' the game today when those fellers back there got through with you. I'm givin' you the chanet an' it's up to you to

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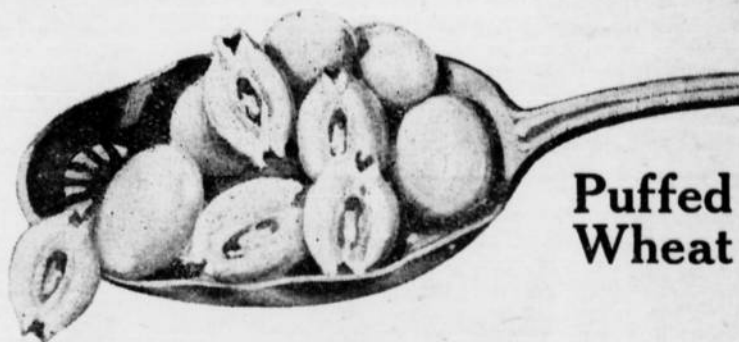
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cinch it an' go back. Y'can take my word fer it, the other game ain't worth it. It ain't worth it, an' I know what I'm talkin' about.

"Now then, Carter, it's time y'were off. You've got to be miles away from here by sun-up. You'll find my horse picketed down there in the arroyo. He's a good horse, Carter, an' he'll carry you through safely if you mind yourself. Keep to the old trail an' don't you stop fer man ner devil. Y'better be going' I reckon—right now. Come, we'll find the horse."

Silently the Angel got up and followed the other outside. The two men scrambled down the steep declivity to the bottom of the ravine without exchanging another word. The Angel was in the saddle before he could find his tongue and even then he could do no more than lean down to grasp the other's hand, blurting his thanks. The stranger was peering at him in the shadow, his hand resting on the cantel.

"Remember," he admonished slowly, "Remember, Carter, what I said. She's worth it, that little girl, an' you're goin' to quit makin' a fool of yourself."

"Yes," promised the Angel with emphasis. "Yes!"

"She's worth it, Carter."

"She's worth it!" echoed the Angel, and there was a break in the voice that brought a satisfied smile to the other's face that was hidden in the darkness. He abruptly pulled the other towards him and whispered in his ear.

"What!" cried the Angel. "Great Pelican! D'you mean it?"

"I shore do."

"Tell me, is—is it?" He could get no further.

"Yep! a boy, Carter—a little curly-headed kid. The old trail, mind! Keep to the old trail—So long!" He slapped the flank of the horse which plunged away and was swallowed up in the gloom.

"S'long!" came back joyfully out of the darkness.

The man smiled again. He stood there listening till all sound of the hoof-beats had died away into the night.

There was wild excitement in Cleora and untold mystery. The prisoner had escaped in the most unaccountable manner. The sheriff hastily got together his posse of deputies and they rode away to find the trail of the fugitive, leaving behind them excited groups in the dusty street.

Jim Fargey sat in front of the saloon, quietly smoking. He was a gambler; he was a wanderer. He dealt faro in the "Blue Light" by night and smoked quietly by day; and whenever the splits came and the boom burst, as he had seen all the other booms burst, he would drift off with the tide and somewhere else by day smoke quietly and by night deal faro.

### Should My Daughter Marry a Farmer?

Continued from Page 8

familiar, that they become prematurely aged and very often either physical or nervous wrecks. I have travelled far amongst the farm women of Canada, and also in the United States, and I have seldom met a woman on the farm who did not suffer from some one or other ailment, and a good few who were victims of some internal trouble. The strain of persistent child bearing without proper medical attention, either before, during or after confinement must surely be responsible for much of the ill health amongst farm women.

Food which on the farm of all places should be rich in nourishing qualities is very often, from sheer force of circumstances, unwisely chosen. Meat is eaten to excess in winter time, probably on account of the fact that it is then cheap and easily obtained; in summer the reverse happens, and distance from markets induces many women to consume far more canned meat and fish than is desirable. Statistics show that more undernourished children exist on the farms in the American continent than in the cities.

Lastly I would deal briefly with the subject of personal hygiene. This is often neglected through lack of modern conveniences—running water and plumbing figures—and oftentimes from lack of desire for personal cleanliness brought about by the deadening effects



on finer sensibilities of long hours of seemingly never-ending toil and drudgery, all too common on the farm.

And because my daughter's position as a farmer's wife might very possibly be such as I have described, I would not wish her to marry a farmer.—Disillusioned.

**I**N face of the fact that the farmers' work during recent years has been against full tide, I am going to answer your question in the affirmative and give some reasons to support my opinion.

I believe that in these days of modern conveniences, cars, telephones, rural mail and hospitals, when the best that our cities have to offer can be diffused through the country, there is no life so conducive to the health and happiness of an intelligent Canadian-born girl than the farm. The varying seasons bring a variety of interesting occupations, while there seems to be a fascination and attraction about the work that can only be appreciated by one who has seen the other phases of life.

I consider the country the ideal place for the accomplishment of a woman's best work—the bringing up a family of good children. Opportunities are offered in the country that the city and the town cannot give. Many of the evils of city life are far removed. Children are more the companions of their parents and can be taught the important things of life in a wholesome, proper way. Materials such as the soil, growing crops and plants are at hand for the intelligent mother to make use of in teaching her children, in an interesting manner, the beginnings of practically all the natural sciences. Greeley says, "Any intelligent farm youth can have a better knowledge of nature and her laws than Aristotle or Pliny ever attained."

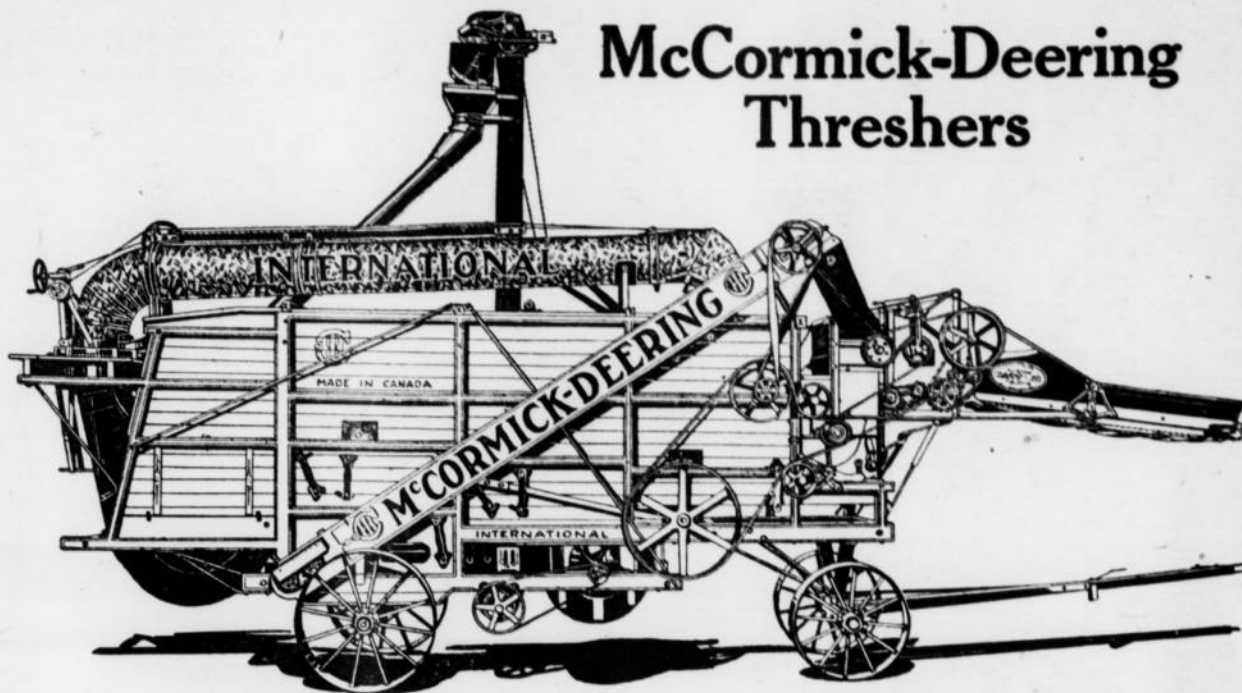
While I am not ambitious for great wealth and position for my daughter, I am anxious for a fair share of usefulness, happiness and independence which is honestly come by and which may be decently maintained. I believe that an intelligent farmer who puts the best that is in him into his tasks is on a safe road to comfort and independence in his later years.

Many of our farm women, I admit, are not living the life that many farm mothers desire for their daughters. A six-hundred word space will not allow me to dwell on these. I can only take a passing glimpse from the farm drudge to the whining woman who is actually ashamed of the farm and is a traitor to the soil which feeds and clothes her; to the woman who scrimps and saves and denies herself and her home of modern comforts, and the sweet little English bride who is so lonely for the mother "back home," and seems sadly out of place on our prairies. To many of such, life on "the bally ranch" has fallen far short of expectation, but she tells us with a brave little smile that she enjoys the life. In our hearts we feel that she is not altogether happy but we admire her pluck.

I speak of another woman in our country homes—queen and mother of a neat, small house. Flowers, books and music make it a place to delight in. She is proud of her garden and flowers and is a happy mother. Let my daughter be this kind of a woman. We need more women of this stamp on our farms. These are the women who, with a smile, are helping the farmer through the period of depression.

Let us have farm women who will cultivate in our growing boys and girls a love for the country, who will encourage and help them to be interested in and proud of their work. The result will be a happier and more contented people, a more prosperous country and a rightful recognition of the farmer as a strong factor in the up-building of a greater nation.—Granny Hope.

**Save shelling peas** by using the following method: Wash, and put the unshelled peas in a stewpan. Boil ten or fifteen minutes; stir thoroughly with a fork, then pour them into a colander, saving the water. Pick out the empty pods, put the peas in the strained water, and return all to the fire. Season as usual. You will have saved the sweetness from the pods and much valuable time.—Mrs. C.A.W., Sask.



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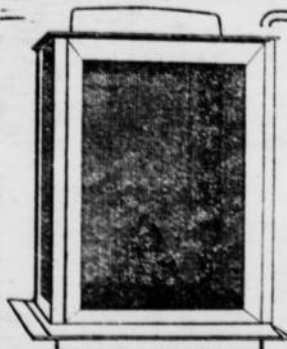
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## Home Canners' Experiences

Continued from Page 13

over the top of the boiler before putting the lid on then clipped the edge of the lid, sack and boiler together with plenty of those snapper clothes pins. It worked fine.

Putting newspaper between the jars keeps them from bumping each other. I tried canning head cheese, liver wurst and roast pork, and found that pint jars are better than larger sizes.

It is hard to estimate the hours spent in a year's time at canning. By doing a little figuring I've estimated I spend between 45 and 50 hours a year in getting the different foods ready for the boiler. The time for processing would be an additional 45 hours.

The canning done in the winter does not have the fuel question in the same way as summer; we have a fire anyway. Our summer fuel costs nothing but the getting of it. In meat and vegetables I consider we save about \$30, but as I am not accustomed to buying canned goods am not sure of the prices.

Now, how do I use these canned foods? We'll start with peaches—use just as canned or dip out the peach and serve with cream and sugar. The juice makes good drink or pudding sauce. Plums and raspberries, just as sauce. Gooseberries done without sugar, I use for pies and tarts. Rhubarb without sugar makes good pies, and by the way, I discovered a very nice way—add some eggs and sugar to the sour rhubarb and bake in a pie shell, about an egg to a cup. It is good. Pumpkin and squash are for pies, of course; tomatoes for soup; beets for salad or pickles; carrots for creaming; parsnips for frying; cauliflower added to cream sauce the same as carrots, can be made into pickles also; beans for cream sauce, peas with or without sauce, corn with milk, corn on cob with butter. Heat the water the corn was canned in—I mean that in the jar, and then put the ears in to heat for serving.

Canning has been our salvation so far as variety and balanced meals are concerned. We could not afford to buy canned goods so must needs can our own and save our garden produce at the same time.—Mrs. F.J.S., Kinsella, Sask.

## Third Prize Letter

THE reason I started canning was that I am a descendant of thrifty housewives who always kept their fruit cellars well stocked. My food cupboard is as much a part of my home as the kitchen range—I could not dispense with either.

For the past 15 years I have canned or cured all the surplus game, fish, poultry and meat that we have had. I have used every sealer on the market, and with thorough sterilization and hermetic sealing have had equal success. As for other equipment I use a wash boiler with a false bottom of heavy wire netting, a jar wrench, and a funnel, all of which can be purchased for less than \$1.50.

I have canned grouse, prairie chicken, wild duck, salmon, pork, beef roasted or stewed, sandwich meat, soup stock, goulash, liver sausage that rivals the famous goose-liver sausage at delicatessens, and pork sausage. In fact when we tire of anything I can it for use next week or a year from next week, as need or whim demands.

I spend from 30 to 100 hours per year in the preparation and canning of from 50 to 100 quarts of food. I estimate that the greater part of this would be wasted without canning. If priced conservatively at 25¢ a quart it shows a saving of \$12.50 to \$30. If we had to buy canned salmon at 40¢ per can and canned meat at similar prices, it would probably cost us twice as much as I have estimated.

To serve roasted or fricasseed game, poultry or beef which has been canned, simply loosen the lid of the jar, immerse to within an inch or two of the top in a kettle of water. Bring to the boiling point and boil for 20 minutes. With a vegetable or two, a salad and dessert you are ready for any emergency. Stewed meats can be emptied into a kettle and brought to a boil. Add hot cooked potatoes, onions and other seasonings, dumplings or whatever your fancy may suggest. A



delicious stew will be the result. Sandwich meat is ground finely like sausage and is seasoned with salt and pepper before canning. On opening, add chopped pickles, olives, pimentos, sauces or salad dressing to taste. Fish is ready to serve either cold or hot. Soup stocks may be prepared for the table in any way you prefer.

"Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness" in canning. Have the utensils and room in which you can, clean and free from dust. Do not wipe off the mouths of the jars with your dish cloth, but use a clean cloth that has been boiled with the jars. Be sure to avoid draughts for the cold air may crack your jars.

Foods canned by the cold pack method will positively keep if directions are followed implicitly. From an economic standpoint no branch of household activity pays larger dividends in cash or enjoyment.—Mrs. M.E.T., Francis, Sask.

### Does Poultry Raising Pay?

Continued from Page 11

business in proportion to any other. But, generally speaking, these failures are those that started with insufficient capital and experience and expected to make a fortune quick, but found that it takes a lot of real hard work and long hours and finally gave up in disgust. If you apply sound, honest business principles success can be obtained, as demonstrated by the scores of successful poultry enterprizes throughout Canada.—Ernest A. Brown, Wolseley, Sask.

### Brown Leghorns Replace Scrubs

I have raised poultry for a number of years, being satisfied with mongrels until I demonstrated to my own satisfaction that they were unprofitable. Although I did not keep account of every cent that came in or went out, I took note of the larger expenses, as their feed, the returns for shipments of eggs and for dressed poultry. The results for a year from the flock of about 125 mongrel hens were as follows:

| Month                              | Value of Feed | Total for Eggs |
|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| January                            | \$21.75       | \$ 9.60        |
| February                           | 17.60         | 25.20          |
| March                              | 18.00         | 18.00          |
| April                              | 16.00         | 12.00          |
| May                                | 17.00         | 5.88           |
| June                               | 15.00         | 19.20          |
| July                               | 7.00          | 9.60           |
| August                             | 6.25          | 4.80           |
| September                          | 6.00          | 14.40          |
| October                            | 8.00          | 9.60           |
| November                           | 15.00         | 4.80           |
| December                           | 18.00         | .....          |
|                                    | \$165.60      | \$133.08       |
| Received for dressed fowl, \$24.00 |               |                |
| Less express charges..... 11.10    |               |                |
|                                    |               | 12.90          |
| Total.....                         |               | \$145.98       |

In the above figures I have not included the value of the eggs consumed for our own use in the house, nor have I included any of the sundry expenses which occurred during the year. However, I became convinced that a change was necessary if I was to make the business pay.

I decided to raise pure-bred poultry and there were three points especially to which I gave a great deal of consideration: 1, What breed of fowl would bring in the highest profits; 2, how a flock of pure-breds could be got with the least expense; 3, what would be the best and most economic way to dispose of the mongrel flock I had.

In determining what breed to raise I decided the Leghorns would possibly be more profitable, because they stand nearly supreme in egg production, and during the past, the marketing of eggs had brought me the highest returns. I chose the Rose Comb Brown Leghorns because of their neat and handsome appearance, and their combs were desirable for they are not so liable to freeze during our cold winters as are the single-combed type. Besides the variety just mentioned there are three other distinct types of Brown Leghorns, a fact which I have reason to believe is not thoroughly realized among some of the amateur breeders. These are the Rose Comb Light Brown, the Single Comb Dark Brown and the Single Comb Light Brown Leghorns. I have no reason to doubt that any of these types of the Brown Leghorn family are equally profitable.

I took two years to dispose of the

mongrel flock and to replace as many as possible with Brown Leghorns. The winter before I ordered some pure-bred eggs for hatching I culled out the oldest birds from the flock, fattened them and sold them dressed on the market. The following spring I had very poor results from 100 pure-bred eggs, but I raised enough pullets to supply the required amount of hatching eggs for the next season. In the fall I disposed of half the remaining mongrels as I did the others. The next season the hatching results were much better, and the fall of that year I sold all the remaining mongrels.

I figured up just how much the fattened and dressed mongrels brought in, and the amount showed a gain of 35 per cent. on what I would have received had I sold them alive.

I have now a comparatively large flock of Brown Leghorns. They are an active and hardy fowl and have satisfied me entirely.

Each season I have endeavored to mate up my pens with exceedingly well-bred male birds and which ranked as near as possible to the standard of perfection, and have in this way greatly improved my flock.

One may ask why I realize an annual

profit now. There are several reasons:

1. The egg production is better.
2. I sell breeding stock in place of dressed fowl.
3. Selling hatching eggs in season bring in good returns.
4. The cost of feeding is no greater than before—A Brown Fancier.

### Farm Women's Clubs

Continued from Page 16

Discussions on household matters, buttermaking, canning, etc., give a wide variety for the meetings.

A girls' club was formed having 25 members. They meet every Saturday afternoon. Mrs. H. Forbes has kindly consented to give the girls sewing lessons. The girls held a very successful ice cream social in March.

Many requests for help were received during the winter and four parcels of clothing were sent out by the local.—Nettie Parsonage, secretary, Greenway U.F.W.M.

Comrey U.F.W.A. held a very successful social in March. At one of their regular meetings they held a discussion on How the U.F.W.A. can Help Enforce the Law. Another meeting was devoted

to the discussion of Health. The meetings all through last winter were intensely interesting.



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# EATON'S

## FALL and WINTER Catalogue

1922-1923



THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA

FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE 1922-1923

### A Welcome Westerner

### As Welcome as the Harvest

With the glory of the harvest spread over the West, ripened for the sickle, nothing is more natural than a desire to invest some of the proceeds in equipment for farm, home and self; and no medium offers so tempting and profitable a field for the customer as EATON'S Catalogue.

The new Fall issue is now ready. If a copy does not reach your house shortly, notify us.

### To Get The Biggest Saving

and the best service, order early and in sufficient quantity to secure the lowest freight rates. It is good policy to have our Grocery Catalogue handy—the values are good, and will help to make up an order that will save on transportation charges.

Harvest issue now ready—sent Free on Request.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA



## A College Girl's Letter

Continued from Page 12

of the sanitary and aesthetic aspects of clothing and shelter, their selection, preparation and use in the home. Home economics gathers facts from all the sciences and makes them over into living appreciable facts to be applied in every day life for the betterment of home and community conditions. Household science includes a study of foods and their relation to health, the planning of meals and cookery of all kinds. This work is connected directly with physiology so that we may learn how food is digested. Household art includes plain sewing, dressmaking, millinery, textiles and home furnishing.

I hear the senior girls talking about drafting patterns, designing costumes as well as learning the history of art. We learn all the secrets of laundry, dyeing and dry cleaning. One of my girl friends here has confessed to me in secret that she loves the laundry work. You see even the most hum-drum household tasks become intensely interesting when you study them in a scientific manner. Chemistry is closely linked up with the most of our work.

A glimpse at the college calendar will

tell you that botany and biology takes up a great portion of our lectures. Our English course is heavy and extends over five terms. It not only includes the study of poetry and prose, but it takes in rhetoric, journalism (in senior years) and public speaking. We get a peep into legislature proceedings from the mock parliament conducted by the second-year students.

There are many remunerative positions for which graduates may fit themselves. In the early days of the popularity of home economics, practically the only openings were for teachers of home economics. Opportunities have broadened. Journalistic work supplies its attractions for graduates to handle home departments. Research bureaux of firms handling foodstuffs afford interesting work. Textile analysts; dieticians in institutions, agricultural extension workers, home demonstration agents are all needed in our prairie provinces. This variety of opportunity makes one sure of finding somewhere a proper niche. I think that I am well on the way to finding mine.

So you see we are studious but not at the expense of the social and athletic sides of life. We throw ourselves joyously into the adventure of college

life and welcome each new experience. The different societies offer scope for previously undeveloped talent. They are, debating, literary, C.G.I.T. and S.C.A. societies. Numerous pleasure of the week are, skating, curling, debates, dramatics, ball games, theatre parties, hockey, snowshoe tramps, games, hikes, church parties and college festivities, which includes the social evening usually held Saturday night, so as not to interfere with study. The social committee each year prepares a pleasing program. It really is a splendid thing as the majority of the students come from districts where recreation is not given the place that rightfully belongs to it. It is through these social events that students in both home economics and agriculture become acquainted and learn to play properly.

We have a splendid system of student-body government. I have neglected to mention how considerate of the rights of others we must be. Study hours are strictly observed and our fun comes after they are over. Then we can, if we choose, take part in the numerous activities. We know, as you see, that "loads of learned lumber in the head" do not alone make life most

profitable for ourselves or those whom we are preparing to serve.

You will probably be surprised to hear that, with all the hard work I am doing I have gained in weight. I think that it is due to the regular hours we have to keep.

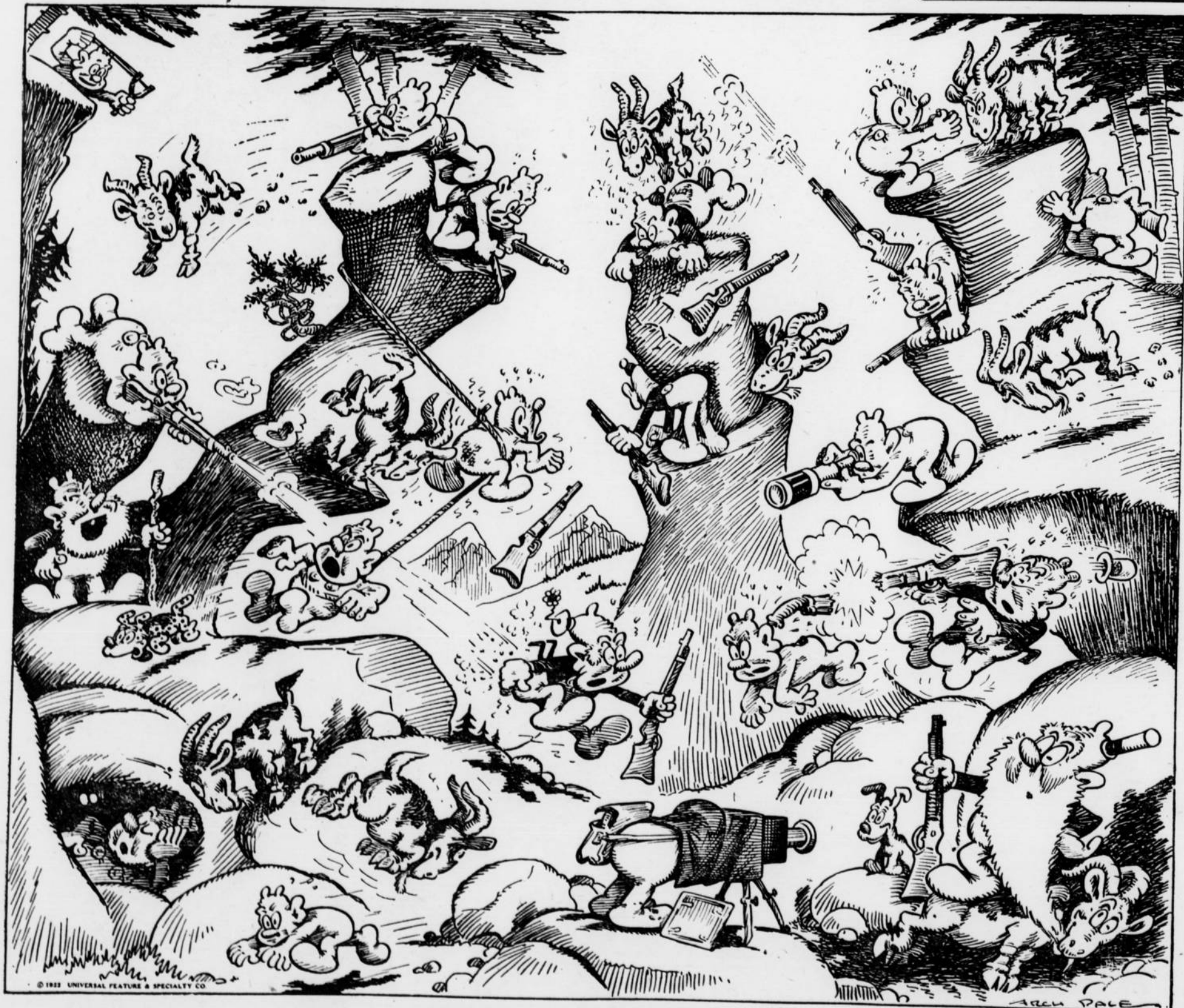
There goes the supper gong, so I must wend my way to the dining-room. I am hoping that you are going to be able to leave home next winter and join us in October at the M.A.C.

Your affectionate cousin,  
Eleanor.

## Winners of Doo Dad Books in Doo Dad Coloring Contest

Week ending July 29, 1922

ALVINA BIESENTHAL, W., SASK.  
CLARISSE DEURBROUCK, B., MAN.  
GEORGIE FOREST, C., SASK.  
GEO. GASPER, P., SASK.  
BUD GOODERHAM, R., SASK.  
JAS. GRAY, E., MAN.  
FREDA OHLHAUSER, C., ALTA.  
ROLAND RACICOT, A., SASK.  
MAURICE SUMMERS, S., ALTA.  
M. J. BOROWSKI, F., ALTA.



HUNTING WILD GOATS IN THE MOUNTAINS OF DOO

In the Goatagetchu mountains, far, far to the north from Dooville, the Doo Dads hunt the wild goats. This time Old Doc Sawbones was the first to bag a goat and so proud was he that he lost no time in having the Dooville photographer prepare to take his picture. It looks very much as if the old goat he has shot is only playing "possum" and, judging by the mischievous look in his eye, may jump up and run away—possibly with Old Doc astride his back. The photographer too, is in for a surprise. Before he gets his camera focused he will have to argue with the goat approaching from the rear. Poor Old Man Grouch's gun has exploded. The little fellow with the spy glass is very, very busy trying to locate more goats. He will locate one from behind, in just a minute. The little hunter on top has thrown away his gun and is trying to reason with his goat. He looks worried. Roly, on top of the next peak, is trying his best to keep from falling off, while his goat laughs with delight as he uses Roly for a bouncing pad. And just below Poly cautiously trails the goat's brother, and the brother just as cautiously trails Poly, and he thinks he will catch Poly first. And on the next cliff what

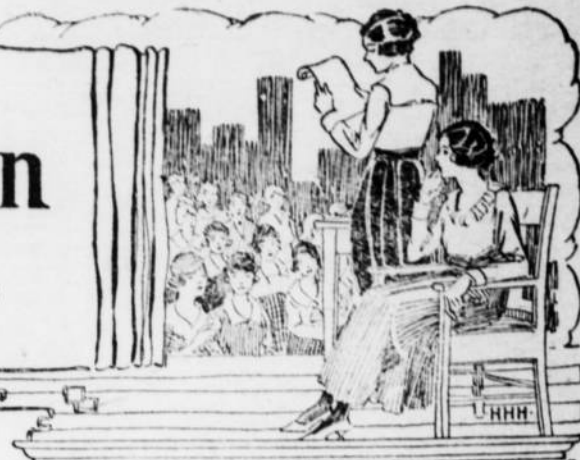
a lot of things are happening. The little hunter on the left was just ready to shoot when his quarry jumped. The goat hit a little Doo Dad and would have sent him into the ravine, far, far below, had it not been for the rope. The rope caught him but jerked another little Doo Dad off his feet and almost into the line of fire of the Doo Dad who was aiming his gun. The little fellow is terribly frightened but poor old Nicholas Nutt turned out to be the "goat" this time. Let us hope the brave little hunter above gets the goat at which he is taking careful aim, and that the "kick" of his gun does not push him and the little Doo Dad, on whose back he is standing, off the cliff—for this would loosen the rope and four little Doo Dads would fall until they reached the bottom of the deep chasm. Old Sleepy Sam found a nice comfortable cave, crawled in and went to sleep, but vicious looking "Billy" has discovered him and there are two gleaming eyes in the cave behind. Poor Sleepy Sam. The old guide with the crooked staff thinks it all very, very funny—and really it is a question as to whether the Doo Dads or the goats are doing the most hunting.





# The Countrywoman

## • Editorial Comment •



### Twelve Greatest Women

Who among us can define the phrase, "a great woman"? Some time ago over two hundred teachers were asked, "Who is the greatest woman in history?" The one who received the prize for her answer passed over Eve, Queen Elizabeth, Queen Victoria, Frances Willard, Susan B. Anthony, and said: "The greatest woman in history is the wife of the man of moderate means who does her own cooking, ironing, sewing, and who brings up a family of boys and girls to be useful members of society and who finds time for intellectual improvement."

Comment on "greatness" as applied to women has been stirred up in the American press by a query from Miss Graciela Mandjuano, the official Chilean woman delegate to the Pan-American Conference of Women. Miss Mandjuano has asked the League of Women Voters to name the twelve greatest women, living, in the United States. The league put her question to the country at large, and the country at large has taken a great interest in finding an answer to the question.

An ancient sage once remarked:

"That woman is of best renown

Who is least talked of in the town,

Whether they praise her or run her down."

The modern idea seems to differ widely with the sage's opinion, and it would appear that to many being widely known is a part of "greatness." It is very difficult to define such an abstract term, and evidently the Chilean writer realized this for she specified that the twelve greatest women whose names she sought "must represent as wide a range as possible of occupation, residence and temperament, and must have made their own way without the assistance of father or husband."

The press took the question up and different papers and magazines published their slate of candidates. The Literary Digest, making a summary of the result, says: "Of course the whole thing depends on the definition, and yet the coincidences in the various published lists are more remarkable than their divergences. Two names have appeared on every serious list that has come to our attention—Carrie Chapman Catt, leader of the woman suffrage movement in America, and Edith Wharton, novelist. The names of Jane Adams and Geraldine Farrar are almost as frequent. Here are four distinguished women of quite different types and different fields of eminence whose merit seems to be universally recognized." Mrs. Catt refuses to consider her name to be among the greatest and has published her own list.

A number of the papers took the view expressed by the sage. "Certainly if self abnegation and fortitude and tireless work are marks of greatness," comments The Nation, "great women are to be found in the majority of our homes. Martyrs may lean toward these domestic virtues, but greatness of other sorts demands active qualities, among them a belief that one's work is of infinite importance and a determination to keep driving at it at all costs."

The New York Times published its list of twelve women

who have achieved greatness "as greatness goes in American life," and then points out that out of the twelve, six have never married and out of the six marriages there has been no children, and demands: "Let those who think that it is easy to manage a first-rate career and a first-rate home simultaneously find an explanation for that."

The Philadelphia Public Ledger makes a nomination for the list as the woman having the qualifications of greatness: "As the mother of at least two healthy children; as one possessed of all the lore of the household that has been accumulated by the race following the discovery that friction of two sticks produces fire and sufficiently master of it to be its administrator, not its slave; as one who gathers her children at her knee and teaches them to face the world in faith and unafraid; as conservator of the finer things of life, its tenderer and more intimate susceptibilities. In short we nominate the Unknown Mother."

Miss Mandjuano, who asked the question that started all the list-making, has her own comment to make to The Times in reference to the fact that "great" women have not been homemakers:

"I agree with you and think that everybody does that the greatest women of all ages are probably those who 'have never been heard of outside of their homes and seldom appreciated there.'"

"On the other hand millions of children in your big cities are today growing healthier, have happier homes and better schools, thanks to the efforts of some women who, not blest with a home of their own, have struggled and succeeded in securing for them a better chance in life. I consider these to be mothers in the highest sense of the word."

"To manage a first-rate home is in itself to manage a first-rate career, which takes a woman's whole efforts. Unfortunately in these days it is economically impossible for the great majority of women to follow this career. Greater and greater numbers of women must work to support the home and even neglect their children in doing so."

"Here, again, the efforts of some women without a family are helping to obtain better working conditions."

But who are the twelve women meeting the Chilean's conditions? "Most of the serious lists agree in including Carrie Chapman Catt, M. Carey Thomas and Jane Adams. Many name Edith Wharton, although some prefer Francis Hodgson Burnett, and the names of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman and Mary Roberts Rinehart frequently occur. Geraldine

Farrar is probably the most frequently named musician, but many name Mary Garden and some Louise Homer. Actresses in the composite list are Minnie Maddern Fiske, Maude Adams and Mary Shaw."

### A Woman Without a Hobby

Her first and only interest was her household duties. There were no shelves of books in her house. Her rooms were never disordered by the litter of magazines and newspapers. Music and needlework and the cultivation of flowers were to her a waste of time. Women's meetings and the topics they discussed were of no interest to her. Was not a spotless house more important than all these? Her children early learned that work—work alone was the purpose of life.

Years later I saw the same woman. Prosperous days had come upon the family. The work that had been hers was now given into the hands of others, and she was asked to fill her hours with tasks more fitting to the circumstances under which they now lived. She who had worked so hard to achieve this end had carried nothing with her to add softness and beauty to the closing days of her life. Books so long ignored, now were not interesting. There was no desire to travel because there was no interest in the places she might have visited. Hands lying idle in lap might have turned eagerly to needlework, but now they were too stiff and awkward to learn without difficulty. Pictures, lectures, music, flowers awakened no response. She had not built into her life a place for these. Her one interest has been taken away from her. The monotonous days drag slowly to an uninteresting close.

### The Return of School Days

School days lie just ahead. The Countrywoman would like to suggest that now is the opportune time for the mothers to see that the trustees have carried out the responsibility placed upon them in seeing that the school is in proper condition to commence the new term's work. They should get the key and carefully inspect the building, grounds and outbuildings, and make note of the objectionable features and then tactfully but forcibly see that the board does its duty. In a few days playthings will be put away and school books taken out. Lunch pails and book bags will be taken from the shelf. Little feet forgetting, reluctantly, holiday paths will don shoes and trudge the stretching paths of duty. Quick eyes and nimble fingers will busy themselves with new and interesting tasks. Little bodies will fit themselves to school desks and be at the mercy of the conditions under which they work.

Children spend six hours out of every day for two hundred days in the year in the schoolroom. It is of vast importance that the room in which they spend those hours be properly cleaned, well-aired and lighted if their health is not to suffer. We are today more than ever inclined to believe that prevention is better than cure. Eye trouble, sore throats, nervous disturbances and many other ills can very frequently be avoided if the parents will see that their children work under proper conditions.



Manitoba's new premier-elect, Prof. John Bracken, Mrs. Bracken and their family of four boys, taken on the beautiful grounds of the president's residence at Manitoba Agricultural College.



# AFTER THE REAPING?

## A Perfect Thresh-- Absolutely No Loss!

Waterloo Separator permits no loss of grain. Every straw is cleared, every grain comes out clean and ready for market. Average separators, so experienced threshers claim, waste from 1 to 4 per cent. of the grain, but the Waterloo, because of superior construction, guarantees practically no loss of grain by waste.

The whole Waterloo outfit is built on the best scientific principles—it has been improved to a point of superiority that puts it well in advance of most farm machinery.

The Separator is faultlessly constructed, with frame of first-class hard maple, and with a heavy double bar cylinder. The teeth are all alike in cylinder and concave; the shafts are extra heavy and well made.

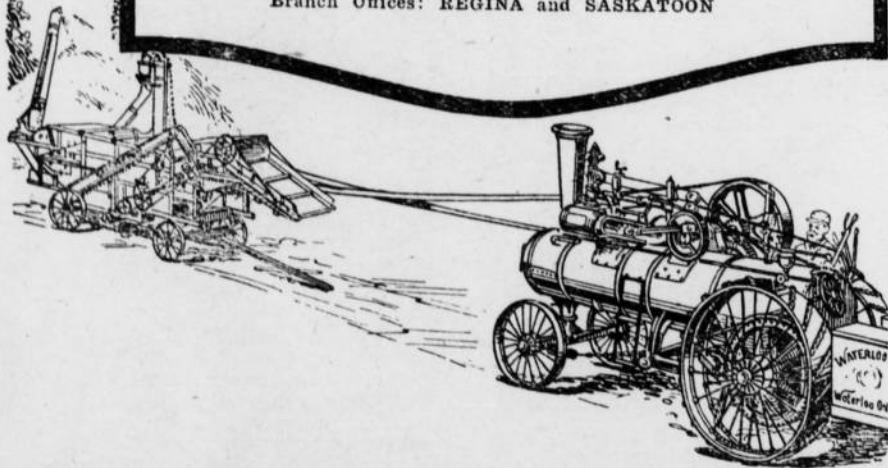
The Engine is very powerful in belt and draw bar. Waterloo new high pressure boilers are easy to steam and are light on wood and water. They not only measure up to Government inspection standards, but are better than the standard calls for.

The thrasher who buys a Waterloo outfit gets satisfaction all round. He satisfies himself and satisfies those he threshes for.

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Guide Classified Users are Boosters---Why?

## The Spectre at the Board

Continued from Page 9

pale yellow; their texture is soft; and, when cut open, many show a darker, greyish, central portion. The importance of the lymph glands in relation to meat inspection in general and tuberculosis in particular is enormous; but can scarcely be explained without going into a technical discourse. It will suffice to say that, whenever any of these little organs contain cheesy matter, they may be regarded as tubercular and, when on cutting into them they are found to be gritty, they are almost certainly so. The accompanying illustrations will give some idea of the locations of many of these glands.

When a man butchers something of his own raising, which he thinks healthy, inspects it as he should, and finds it tubercular, he receives a shock; for the disease does not drop out of the sky; it comes from somewhere and can usually be traced. If at all possible, therefore, the source of infection should be found and its further spread checked at once. Thus, the first occasion of this sort supplies food for thought and a stimulus to action. But whether it is the first or not, there still remains the disposal of the carcass and the implements used on it.

All knives, saws, cleavers, and cloths that have been in contact with tubercular material should be sterilized before use on healthy stuff. Soaking them in strong disinfectants will suffice; but a few minutes actual boiling in water is better—and the hands should be washed, scrubbed, and disinfected as well as possible.

### Extreme Cases

Now for the meat itself. If a careful inspection of the different glands and organs has been made; if they have been felt, cut open, and looked at—it is improbable that much diseased tissue will have been missed unless the butcher is a greenhorn. Suppose a small tubercular lesion is found in the glands between the lungs (a common location) or in the liver, and there is no other evidence of infection, it stands to reason that condemnation of the whole animal would be an extreme measure; for, after all, we do not eat lungs and we cook our meat. Therefore, in either of these cases, the affected organ would be discarded and the balance of the carcass retained for food.

On the other hand, if the lungs are grown on to the ribs and are filled with tubercular masses as big as your fist; if the liver is in the same condition, and the whole carcass not very fat—it requires little sense to discard the whole thing.

For destroying a carcass, burying is recommended. Individual parts or organs may be burned easily enough; but it takes a lot of wood to dispose of even a yearling, and, needless to say, the viscera from this kind of beast, a condemned thing, should not be fed to hogs, nor should they be where dogs can get at them.

But to go back a step and consider the range of cases that come between the carcass containing

ing a single small lesion and the one that is "rotten." Here there is a distinct call for judgment and experience; here, the untrained man makes mistakes, small wonder!

You can picture him now standing back from a skinned, slung-up, and half-gutted carcass. One hand holds a knife which he has just wiped on the thigh of his apron; the other is unconsciously

fanning a fly away from his ear. On his face, there is a puzzled expression. He is looking at something he does not like and asking himself the age-old question, "What are you going to do about it?"

### Inspection Regulations Help

The best answer can be found in the "Regulations Governing the Inspection of Meats," under the Canadian Meat and Canned Food Act, part of which is here appended. The words are not all common, but no matter:

"(2) Tuberculosis.—As it is impracticable to make hard and fast rules which can be applied in every case, and to state definitely the point at which the disease becomes noxious or the flesh unwholesome, the disposition of the carcasses of animals affected with tuberculosis must, of necessity, be left to the judgment of the inspector, who shall be guided by the following principles, and shall base judgment on his total findings:

"(a) Meat shall not be used for food if it contains tubercle bacilli, or if

the disease has reached that stage where the flesh cannot be considered as wholesome.

"(b) Meat shall not be destroyed, if the animal is well nourished, unless there is evidence, or reasonable grounds for suspicion, that the flesh is unwholesome.

"(c) Any carcass affected with tuberculosis, in which the disease is associated with emaciation, or in which the disease is extensive, shall be condemned.

"(d) When the lesions are collectively small in extent, and are either calcified (gritty) or encysted (toughened exterior) and confined to the head, or to the head and the abdominal and thoracic (chest) viscera, their coverings and lymphatic glands, the affected parts shall be removed and condemned (except the head, which shall be removed and disposed of as provided in subsection f). The remainder of the carcass, if well nourished, and in the judgment of the inspector otherwise healthy, may be passed for food.

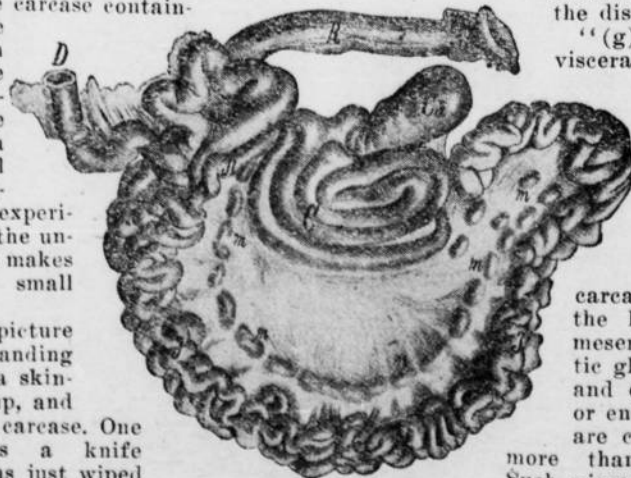
"(e) Carcasses affected as above, in which the lesions are small, but are in a state of caseation (becoming cheesy), may, if the inspector sees fit, be rejected, as provided in section 16 of these regulations, after the diseased portions have been removed and condemned.

"(f) Heads showing lesions of tuberculosis shall be condemned, with the exception of those from approved or rejected hog carcasses, wherein the lesions are relatively unimportant to the head itself, are slight and either calcified or encapsulated, and are confined to not more than two lymph glands of the cervical group. Such heads may be rejected after removal and condemnation of the diseased tissue.

"(g) Abdominal viscera showing lesions of tuberculosis shall be condemned, with the exception of those from approved or rejected hog carcasses wherein the lesions in the mesenteric lymphatic glands are slight and either calcified or encapsulated and are confined to not more than three foci. Such viscera may be rejected after removal and condemnation of the dis-



The two on the right are characteristic livers from tuberculous fowls. At left normal fowl's liver.



Intestine of ox. The lymph glands are marked in.



eased glands.

"(h) Any organ shall be condemned when it contains lesions of tuberculosis, or when the corresponding lymph gland is tuberculous."

If every person who butchers could be induced to take an intelligent interest in meat inspection, another phase of the tuberculosis question would be settled. The stakes are so tremendous that this game should be played in one way only—the way of safety.

## News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 8

itself to defeat the provincial government. If the rest withdraw because they fear it will not, then God pity the poor deluded farmers, for no other power except that of the farmers themselves, all pulling together and rising above such utterly partisan considerations as those put forward by this secretary, can save them from an economic oppression which is reducing them to a condition of penury that is not pleasant to contemplate.

It is discouraging, but it is true, that often, as in this letter, those inveighing most vociferously against party allegiance, themselves practice the most partisan methods. What could show greater bias to party feelings than for a secretary to throw down the organization which has done so very much for him, presuming that he is a farmer, because its president, as he believes, has not the particular political bent that he himself holds?

### The Letter

The letter referred to reads as follows:

"In reply to your circular letter of the seventh inst., re remitting fees collected, I may say that no fees at all have been collected this year, and that

the local is about dead, the action of the leaders of the G.G.A. identifying themselves with party politics has about killed all interest in the association. I have read most, if not all, of the excuses and arguments for them, but the fact remains that they are party politicians, and for the present at least the majority of farmers are through with both Liberals and Conservatives.

"If a lot of us had not paid our fees last year before Maharg joined the Liberal government, we should not have done so after, and till the Liberal government is separated from the G.G.A. more clearly you may as well count us as defunct."

### Saskatchewan Dist. Conventions

Since the new plan of organization was adopted by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association on the basis of provincial constituencies there has been evident considerable misapprehension as to the reason for the change, caused, no doubt, by the fact that both this decision and the decision to enter provincial politics were arrived at during the same annual convention.

One of the local secretaries of the association, writing a few days ago in explanation of the reasons why his local was not represented at the convention in his constituency, says:

"We called a meeting to have some one represent our local at Strassburg, but no one came, and on making a canvass I found our local strongly against provincial politics."

### Meetings Not Political

The following explanation was forwarded by the Organization Department:

"Regarding the failure of your local to have representatives at the meeting at Strassburg, we are very sorry that your members got the impression that this was a meeting for political purposes. We wish to assure you that this was not a political meeting in any respect, as your representatives would have found had they been in a position to attend. Those of your members who attended any of the district conventions for District No. 7 in the past will remember that those meetings were not very well attended, and that in fact for so large an area the attendance was not large enough scarcely to justify the time and expense of the convention.

"Now this has been the experience of most of the districts since giving these district conventions a good try-out. The conclusion was arrived at by the Central Board and the last general convention that these district meetings were not serving their purpose because the district was too large. It was therefore decided to re-organize the association on the basis of provincial constituencies. It was felt that if it were possible each year to hold a meeting of the locals in each constituency the area would be so much smaller that there would be a far better possibility of the members in those areas getting together in a good meeting. These meetings were therefore called for the purpose of carrying out the decision of the last general convention to organize the constituencies, not in the interests of political action, but in the interests of the association. At each convention that has been held so far in these constituencies, there has been appointed a constituency organizer and assistant organizer for each municipality therein. This is to be the organization arrangement at least until some better plan is arrived at."

### Locals will Decide

The decision to adopt the provincial constituencies as the basis of organization was arrived at at the tail end of the annual convention on the motion of a delegate when organization plans were under discussion, and as is explained above, has not the slightest reference to political action. If any action is taken politically in any constituency it will only be taken on the request of the locals in that constituency, when of course they would naturally take advantage of the organization already brought into existence. It should, therefore, be distinctly understood by all locals that no action will be taken by the Central association in a political sense unless the locals themselves ask for it.

### U.F.A. Year Book

The annual report and year book of the United Farmers of Alberta contains 160 pages of informative matter concerning the organization. The reports of the various U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. committees—Educational, Labor, Wheat Marketing, Chilled Meat, Legislative Marketing, Health and Social Service—as well as the annual reports of the officers of the association could be made the basis of discussion on local programs. Copies have been supplied to local secretaries, and additional copies may be had at the price of fifteen cents each, from Central office.

### New Local

Lake Charron is the name of a new local organized near Plamondon, in East Edmonton constituency by F. Croutze, who was elected secretary. The president is John Le Rounie.

### U.F.A. Rallies

Over one thousand people attended the big U.F.A. rally held under the auspices of Eclipse local, on the public playground of W. J. Morrical, near Clive. These grounds contain a grandstand accommodating 350 people, facing a speakers' platform, and encircled by a grove of native poplar trees. Adjoining locals contributed to the musical program, given in the intervals between addresses by Hon. Mrs. Parlyby, Alfred Speakman, M.P., and Hon. Geo. Hoadly, who attended in place of Premier Greenfield.

The refreshment booth, artistically decorated with flags and bunting, was well patronized, and yielded a substantial sum to the treasury of the local. As a direct outcome of this rally, it is expected that a district association of the locals in the vicinity will be formed.

A ball game between the married men and juniors was a fun-provoking feature of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. joint picnic at Merna. The score was 20-3 in favor of the juniors.

The U.F.A. sports day at Benton had a program of baseball games, including a series of ladies' matches, and tugs of war and ladies' nail-driving contest. The day ended with dancing on the open air platform.

Among the many successful picnics held lately were those of University, Craigmyle, and Horseshoe and Hillanvale locals, and one at Battle Heights school.

### Vermilion Convention

The annual convention of the Vermilion U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association was held in Vermilion and was attended by about one hundred delegates. The discussions were thrown open to all members, but only delegates voted.

Several constitutional amendments were discussed, and it was decided to reduce the annual membership fee to 25 cents. Another amendment eliminated the per diem allowance of directors, leaving the mileage allowance as heretofore.

R. B. Hanning was elected president, and H. N. Stearns and Mrs. Walker, vice-presidents.

Addresses were heard from P. Enzenauer, M.L.A.; Hon. R. G. Reid, and H. E. Spencer, M.P., who were accorded votes of thanks.

### Big Meetings in Medicine Hat

H. C. McDaniel, director for the Medicine Hat constituency, addressed a big crowd of picnickers at Fertile Plains, on the Need of Co-operation and Organization. Mr. McDaniel also spoke recently to meetings of the Progress, Ponderay, Comrey and High Bank locals, and to a large gathering under the auspices of the Fair Acres U.F.A. District Association.

### Form District Association

Representatives from Winnifred, Fertile Plains, Whitla, Newdale, Seven Persons and Prosper locals gathered in large numbers at a meeting in Whitla recently, and it was decided to form a U.F.A. district association. The meeting began at 2 p.m., and adjourned at midnight to dance. Speeches were made by H. C. McDaniel, director; James Murray, district agricultural agent, and H. L. Seamans, Dominion entomologist.

DRINK  
**Chinook Beer**  
AND  
**Buffalo Brand Soft  
Drinks All Flavors**



Look for the label with the horse-shoe.

IT STANDS FOR QUALITY  
**Calgary Brewing & Malting  
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Ask your dealer for particulars, or write direct for illustrated circular (4 pages).

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LIMITED  
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U-Bar  
Fence  
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The U-Bar shape  
makes your fences  
strong and permanent

Sole U.S. Dealers Everywhere  
**Burlington Products, Limited**  
Hamilton, Canada

**A Bundle of  
Faggots**

You remember how the father in the old fable illustrated the strength of mutual co-operation to his quarrelsome sons. He took a bundle of faggots and showed that, though it was easily possible to break the sticks separately, it was impossible to do so while they were all banded firmly together.

The Mutual Life of Canada is the bond which holds nearly 100,000 individuals together in an unbreakable corporate body. Neither the great war nor the influenza plague impaired its stability in the slightest degree. The Mutual Life gives protection at cost. Write for booklet, "Mutual Life Ideals."

**The MUTUAL LIFE  
of Canada**  
WATERLOO, ONTARIO 141

**WILSON'S**  
**FLY PADS**

Kill them all, and the  
germs too. 10c a packet  
at Druggists, Grocers  
and General Stores.

**BLACK DIAMOND**  
**COAL**  
**SCREENED LUMP**

BLACK DIAMOND EGG COAL, FOR RANGES  
AND COOK STOVES, IS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

The Best—Therefore The Cheapest  
WRITE FOR PRICES

**THE GREAT WEST COAL CO., EDMONTON ALTA.**

**CREAM**  
HIGHEST PRICES PAID

Your Money Order sent within 24  
hours. Accurate test—correct weight.

**The Saskatchewan  
Creamery Company**  
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Branches: Assiniboia, Carlyle, Carnduff,  
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Creek, Shaunavon, Swift Current, Wey-  
burn and Wolseley.

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange  
through Guide Classified advts.



# The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 4, 1922

**WHEAT**—Prices on local exchange on all grades decidedly lower than a week ago. The evening up of the July future and bidding by shorts during the last few days of the month held values steady until the demand was filled when sharp break ensued from which the market did not recover. The October new crop future also continued to decline in sympathy with falling markets in the U.S. and Liverpool quotations. It has been claimed that the reason so little business has been done in new crop wheat on this market is the uncertainty with regard to the general marketing situation in this country. It will undoubtedly take a much better demand than now exists to maintain values for the earliest of the Manitoba crop, as the premium on cash wheat appears to be a temporary affair, the track bid being 11c lower than in store price.

**OATS**—Little change in this market. Prices have averaged lower, but trade is very light and chiefly consist of odd ears of last year's crop. Market is in a rut, appears firm and will likely be influenced considerably by action of wheat. Premium on 2 C.W. oats real high at 6 1/2c over and cash oats of this grade are hard to buy.

**BARLEY**—Dropped considerably on lack of demand and increasing offerings. Barley crop commencing to come on market. Eastern interests buying offerings, but will take better buying to hold the market at present levels.

**FLAX**—Reaction from low levels of the week quite sharp, and bidders found little flax for sale when American flax advanced. Our market here followed the trend of the U.S. linseed markets throughout, there being little independent action.

## MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.29 to \$1.41; No. 1 northern, \$1.24 to \$1.36; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.24 to \$1.38; No. 2 northern, \$1.19 to \$1.31; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.19 to \$1.35; No. 3 northern, \$1.14 to \$1.26; Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.03 to \$1.07; No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.03; No. 2 amber, \$1.00 to \$1.05; No. 2, 97c to \$1.00; No. 3 amber, 93c to \$1.00; No. 3, 90c to 95c. Corn—No. 2 yellow,

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur July 31 to August 5, inclusive

| Date     | WHEAT<br>Feed | 2 CW   | 3 CW   | OATS<br>Ex Fd | 1 Fd   | 2 Fd   | 3 CW   | 4 CW   | Rej.   | Fd     | 1 NW    | 2 CW    | 3 CW    | RYE<br>2 CW |
|----------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| July 31  | 71 1/2        | 46     | 43     | 43            | 41     | 38     | 58     | 57     | 52     | 52     | 215 1/2 | 211 1/2 | 195 1/2 | 74 1/2      |
| Aug. 1   | 70 1/2        | 47 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2        | 40 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 213 1/2 | 209 1/2 | 193 1/2 | 73 1/2      |
| 2        | 71 1/2        | 47 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2        | 40 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 213 1/2 | 209 1/2 | 193 1/2 | 73 1/2      |
| 3        | 71 1/2        | 47 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2        | 40 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 213 1/2 | 209 1/2 | 193 1/2 | 73 1/2      |
| 4        | 72 1/2        | 48 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2        | 40 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 216 1/2 | 212 1/2 | 196 1/2 | 75 1/2      |
| 5        | 72 1/2        | 48 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2        | 40 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 220 1/2 | 216 1/2 | 200 1/2 | 74 1/2      |
| Week Ago | 74 1/2        | 51     | 48     | 48            | 46     | 43     | 64     | 61 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 236     | 232     | 205     | 75          |
| Year Ago | ...           | 49 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2        | 47 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 194 1/2 | 191     | 163 1/2 | 118 1/2     |

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

| July 31 to Aug. 5 inclusive | July 31 | Aug. 1  | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | Week Ago | Year Ago |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Wheat—                      |         |         |         |         |         |         |          |          |
| Oct. 126                    | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 131 1/2 | 148      |          |
| Dec. 120 1/2                | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 140 1/2  |          |
| Oats—                       |         |         |         |         |         |         |          |          |
| Oct. 48 1/2                 | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 51      | 48       |          |
| Dec. 43 1/2                 | 41 1/2  | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 40 1/2  | 44 1/2  | 46 1/2   |          |
| Barley—                     |         |         |         |         |         |         |          |          |
| Oct. 61 1/2                 | 55 1/2  | 55 1/2  | 55 1/2  | 55 1/2  | 55 1/2  | 64      | 73 1/2   |          |
| Dec. 55 1/2                 | 53 1/2  | 53 1/2  | 52 1/2  | 53 1/2  | 53 1/2  | 57 1/2  | ...      |          |
| Flax—                       |         |         |         |         |         |         |          |          |
| Oct. 223 1/2                | 193 1/2 | 193 1/2 | 198 1/2 | 201 1/2 | 205 1/2 | 236     | 198 1/2  |          |
| Dec. 195 1/2                | 191 1/2 | 189 1/2 | 195 1/2 | 196 1/2 | 199 1/2 | 205     | ...      |          |
| Rye—                        |         |         |         |         |         |         |          |          |
| Oct. 76 1/2                 | 71 1/2  | 71 1/2  | 71 1/2  | 73 1/2  | 72 1/2  | 75      | 118 1/2  |          |
| Dec. ...                    | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | 70      | ...      |          |

58 1/2c to 58 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 57 1/2c to 57 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 56 1/2c to 56 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 56 1/2c to 57c; No. 3 mixed, 55 1/2c to 56c; No. 4 mixed, 54 1/2c to 55c. Oats—No. 2 white, 29 1/2c to 31c; No. 3 white, 29c to 30c; No. 4 white, 27 1/2c to 28 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 50c to 53c; medium to good, 46c to 49c; lower grades, 43c to 45c. Rye—No. 2, 70c to 70 1/2c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.36 1/2 to \$2.38 1/2c.

## WINNIPEG

Receipts this week: Cattle 8,820; calves 538; hogs 1,840; sheep 1,514. Last week: Cattle 8,182; calves 607; hogs 2,248; sheep 899.

While the run of cattle continues heavy, prices have remained steady to a shade firmer than a week ago. This is most noticeable in the stocker and feeder division. Best quality dehorned feeder steers that were bringing 3 1/2c to 4c a week ago are this week bringing 4c to 4 1/2c. This is due to the operation of several new southern buyers on the market this week. Real top butcher steers will bring 6c, but they must be choice to do this. The greater percentage of butcher steers now coming to this market are going over the scales from 5c to 5 1/2c. Fat cows and heifers are changing hands within a range of 3 1/2c to 5c. Thin cows and plain half fat steers continue to be very hard sellers.

Hogs sold steady this week up to Thursday with selects at \$12. No. 1 bacon type bringing \$12.50. On Friday, owing to very heavy Eastern receipts and such a great percentage of off grade hogs coming to this market, prices weakened and the prospects for the coming week look like selects about 11c, with the Wiltshire type bacon hog around 12c. The grading is becoming increasingly severe as we approach the time when heavy runs may be expected and packer buyers are watching every hog offered for sale, and will not buy unless according to recognized grade.

The sheep and lamb receipts this week were very heavy, a great many of the offerings being only of fair to common quality. Under pressure of heavy deliveries prices went to 9c for top lambs, fat sheep 4c to 5c, common from 1 1/2c to 3c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:  
Prime butcher steers ..... \$5.00 to \$6.00  
Good to choice steers ..... 4.50 to 5.00  
Medium to good steers ..... 4.00 to 4.50  
Common steers ..... 3.00 to 4.00  
Choice feeder steers ..... 3.50 to 4.25  
Common feeder steers ..... 2.50 to 3.00  
Choice stocker steers ..... 3.50 to 4.00  
Common stocker steers ..... 2.00 to 4.00  
Choice butcher heifers ..... 4.50 to 5.00  
Fair to good heifers ..... 4.00 to 4.50  
Medium heifers ..... 3.00 to 3.50  
Choice stock heifers ..... 2.50 to 3.00  
Choice butcher cows ..... 3.50 to 4.00  
Fair to good cows ..... 3.00 to 3.50  
Breedy stock cows ..... 2.00 to 2.50  
Canner cows ..... 1.25 to 2.00  
Choice veal calves ..... 5.50 to 6.00  
Common calves ..... 3.00 to 4.00

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: This market is reported weak. Receipts show a slight increase over last week, and for this week's shipments dealers are quoting 20c delivered for straight receipts cases included. Extras are jobbing 33c to 34c, firsts 28c, seconds 24c to 25c. There were two inspections in the prairie provinces last week. A car of candied receipts was sold locally last week at 22 1/2c. Poultry: Movement reported light, prices unchanged.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: Receipts on these markets are reported very light. Dealers are quoting 17c

## WHEAT PRICES

July 31 to August 5 inclusive

| Date     | 1 N     | 2 N     | 3 N     | 4       | 5      | 6      |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| July 31  | 128 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Aug. 1   | 129 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 80 1/2 |
| 2        | 130 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| 3        | 131 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| 4        | 132 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| 5        | 133 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Week Ago | 136 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 84 1/2 |
| Year Ago | 181     | 177 1/2 | 172 1/2 | 152     | 138    | ...    |

to 21c loss off delivered to country shippers, jobbing 21c to 23c, retailing 25c to 30c. In the North Battleford section gatherers are receiving 20c cash, 22 1/2c trade, retailing 25c. Poultry: The situation remains unchanged.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: Receipts on this market are reported heavy, the situation dull. Dealers are quoting country shippers delivered, extras 24c, firsts 18c, seconds 13c. In a wholesale way extras are jobbing at 28c, firsts 22c, seconds 19c. Poultry: Market weak. Quotations, live delivered, broilers 16c, fowl 10c, roosters 6c. Dressed broilers are jobbing 28c, dressed fowl 18c.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: Market weak and unchanged. Quotations on grade delivered, extras 20c to 24c, firsts 15c to 18c, seconds 10c. Poultry: No business reported.

## TERMINAL CHARGES UNCHANGED

The Board of Grain Commissioners, sitting at Winnipeg, on August 4, decided to continue the present tariff of terminal elevator charges in force for another year. The tariff for country elevators will be considered at a meeting of the board to be held in Winnipeg, August 17.

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Birkenhead sales of Canadians and Americans amounted to 1,404 head, from 22c to 23c in sink. Irish 19 1/2c to 21 1/2c.

Glasgow reports no arrivals. London quotes Canadian and American dressed sides from 19 1/2c to 21 1/2c per lb. Moderate supply; slow trade.

## BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest 135s to 140s; lean 130s to 140s; prime 130s to 135s; American 115s to 120s; Irish 160s to 167s; Danish 150s to 154s. Market firm, demand good. Danish killings, 40,279 head.

# New Rye

We are now prepared to handle your shipments of new Rye to good advantage. Write for prices and shipping instructions. Send us your investment and hedging orders in Grain Futures.

## Thompson, Sons & Co.

Established 1884  
Grain Commission Merchants  
700-703 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

## LIVE POULTRY

SHIP TO THE OLD STAND. EVER WATCHFUL. EVER RELIABLE.  
Our weekly Special Offer, Fat Old Hens, 21c lb., Winnipeg.  
**CONSOLIDATED PACKERS LTD.**  
237 FLORA AVENUE - WINNIPEG

## Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

**GOLDENROD HONEY, GOOD FLAVOR, RICH and thick.** Crate of one 60-pound tin, net weight, \$6.00; crate of two tins, \$11. Few crates six ten-pound pails light amber honey, \$7.00, f.o.b. Theford, Ontario. Money with order or c.o.d. Stanley Rumford, formerly Rumford and Fretz. 28-5

**NEW HONEY—NEW PRICES. PURE WHITE** clover, \$9.00 cash per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto, Ont. 28-4

**PRUNES! PRUNES! ITALIAN PRUNES WITH** that delicious tart-sweet flavor, \$1.00 20-pound crate; \$1.75 express prepaid. Cash with order. Price list other fruits. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C. 28-5

**WHITE CLOVER HONEY—NEW CROP, HEAVY** body and delicious flavor. Produced from one of the best white clover districts in Ontario. Price 18 cents pound, f.o.b. Tillsonburg, Ontario. Crates of 30 or 60 pounds. E. V. Tillson, Tillsonburg, Ont. 28-5

**BLUEBERRIES—DIRECT FROM THE FIELDS** to you, \$2.00 a basket, 15 pounds net, f.o.b. Gunne. Rebuilt with your order to Farmers' Co-operative Club Ltd., P.O. Waldhof, Ont. U.F.O. 282. 31-3

**BEST QUALITY CLOVER HONEY, PUT UP** in five and ten-pound pails. Wm. Thompson, Westwood, Ont. 32-5

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**CAMERAS EXCHANGED. DEVELOPING AND** printing. Send negative for sample print free. Manitoba Photo Supply Co. Ltd., Smith Street, Winnipeg.

**RADIO—COMPLETE SETS, \$55 TO \$150.** Send for price list of sets and parts. Book, "Construction of Radio," 90 cents. Sun Electrical Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 32-3

**SEND YOUR CAMERA FOR REPAIRS TO** Williams, 501 Builders Exchange, Winnipeg.

**ARMY TENT, 14 FEET DIAMETER, \$15.** Pickles, Winnipeg. 31-4

TO  
**CANADIAN PACKING CO**  
WINNIPEG  
CANADA

**SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US**  
ESTABLISHED 1852  
And be FULL WEIGHT  
ASSURED OF CORRECT TESTS  
24 HOUR SERVICE  
SATISFACTION  
EGGS—WE PAY CASH FOR STRICTLY  
NEW LAID EGGS.

The breakfast beverage for all seasons,

Gold Standard  
"Chaffless Coffee"  
THE Bodville Co. Ltd.



## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



### The Digger

My neighbor, Spriggs, he toils and digs from early dawn till dark; the poor old scout is up and out two hours before the lark. He has in mind a steady grind and nothing else beside; he simply works like seven Turks in spite of time and tide. He never looks at story books, he has no time to spare; he never reads about the deeds of people anywhere. He plows and crops and never stops to play with kids or cats; he thinks that those who talk repose are talking through their hats. Sometimes I like to take a hike and fish a day or two; sometimes I slide all work aside as normal people do. I always take the time to shake the hands of friends I see, and barter jokes with passing folks who lend an ear to me. I read the news and get the views of men of every grade; sometimes I stand with book in hand when Spriggs is on his spade. I've time to play on circus day, I've time to pet the cat; I've time to sing and everything that helps to keep me fat. Poor Spriggs is bent and badly spent, his knees and back are sprung; he has a kink which is, I think, established in a lung. His head is bowed, a heavy cloud seems just above his head, big furrows plow across his brow, his smile is made of lead. Some autumn day he'll fade away and bring his friends to tears, while I expect to walk erect for forty solid years. The life of me, I cannot see the aim of such a guy! He's lost his health, and as for wealth he has no more than I!



## Index to Classified Advertisements

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## LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

## BLACKLEG

WITH a view to testing a new cure for blackleg the discoverer wishes, at his own expense, to treat a limited number of cattle in Saskatchewan suffering from this disease. Owners of diseased animals write to the undersigned for particulars.

ROSS & GRAHAM  
SOLICITORS - MOOSE JAW, SASK.

## HORSES

FOUND—JUNE 20, BLACK AND WHITE MARE, three white legs, short tail, weight 1,300 to 1,600, four years old. Frank Ganczar, Poundkeeper, Sifton, Man.

300 HEAD HORSES AND MARES. CAR LOTS. Cash. If you can handle car, see me. Geo. H. Coulter, Piapot, Sask. 29-5

## CATTLE—Holsteins

SELLING—TWO HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES. New flax reaper, cut 40 acres. D. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 31-3

## Shorthorns

SELLING—45 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, cheap, must be sold, no feed. A. E. Johnston, Maymont, Sask. 31-6

## Aberdeen-Angus

## 200-head Herd of Pure-bred Angus Cattle

## TO PICK FROM

Headed by Rosador of Glencarnock 2nd (one of the best bulls in the province, weighs over 2,000 pounds)

Selling—Females, all 1 to 8 years old; Bulls, all 1 and 2 years old. All females of breeding age are in calf or have calf at foot.

## HERD TESTED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Prices exceptionally reasonable. Can be seen at farm two miles from Vegreville on main line C.N. Railway.

C. R. MORTON, VEGREVILLE, ALTA.

## SWINE—Berkshires

## BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES

SIXTY head of splendid young stock ready to ship. Long, smooth, short legged. \$15 and \$20 each. Express prepaid. Pairs and trios unrelated. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES M. EWENS, BETHANY, MAN.

SELLING—SNAP IN GOOD APRIL AND MAY farrowed Berkshires. Boars, \$15; sows, \$17; unrelated pairs, \$30. Registration papers included. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 30-5

REGISTERED BACON BERKSHIRES, APRIL farrow, \$12.50 each, papers free. Year old boar, registered Berkshire, real good one, \$35, with papers. D. Fawns, Pennant, Sask. 28-6

## Yorkshires

SELLING—YORKSHIRE BOARS, 12 WEEKS, \$15, papers included. Geo. E. Jones, Webb, Sask. 31-2

SELLING—REGISTERED PRIZE-BRED YORKSHIRES, farrowed May 4, \$20. Williamson, Rosebank, Man.

YORKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, FROM PRIZE-winning stock, weighing 60 pounds each, \$17 each, papers free. S. J. Caskey, Lanfane, Alta.

YORKSHIRES—CAN'T BE BEATEN, BOTH sex, large litters, May farrowed. R. F. Pengelly, Red Deer, Alta.

## Poland-Chinas

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS, \$12 to \$15, pedigree furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nicholas Klzchok, Makinak, Man. 30-7

REGISTERED LARGE BACON TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, young pigs, \$10; matured prize boar, \$35. M. S. Preston, Chauvin, Alta.

FOR SALE—BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINA JUNE pigs, either sex, \$10 each, or \$18 pair. John A. Lewis, Venn, Sask. 32-3

## Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, APRIL litters, bacon type, \$16 each. D. D. Shakespeare, Jansen, Sask. 31-3

DUROC-JERSEYS, REGISTERED, EITHER sex, two months old, Bailey strain, improved type, \$12 each. Clyde Stauffer, Alsask, Sask. 32-4

## Tamworths

REGISTERED TAMWORTH, FARROWED March and June. I. S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 31-2

## DOGS, FOXES, FURS &amp; PET STOCK

WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES—Sired by Silver King, pedigree, rough-coated, white Scotch collie (imported). Mrs. A. J. Williams, Ingles Nook Farm, Katrim, Man.

HALF GREYHOUND, HALF COYOTE PUPS, for speed, grit and unequalled; also young cattle dog, heeler, \$10. Brakfield, Venn, Sask.

REGISTERED IRISH WATER SPANIEL BITCH, beauty, six years; retrieve ducks. A. Wade, Delia, Alta.

COLLIE PUPS, PARENTS GOOD CATTLE dogs. Females, \$2.00; males, \$3.00. C. A. Anderson, Box 47, Alderson, Alta.

COLLIE PUPPIES, FROM EXTRA GOOD heeler, \$5.00. Guilbert, Petersfield, Man. 29-5

SELLING—COLLIE PUPS, DEPENDABLE workers, \$5.00. G. Elnarson, Westbourne, Man.

## POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

SELLING—BARRED ROCK LAYING HENS, cockerels, sire pedigree 200-egg strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Robert McGregor, Carman, Man. 32-3

## FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

## WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your ad in the least number of words and we put your ad where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

**COMMERCIAL**—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

## Grass Seed

RYE GRASS, CHOICEST QUALITY, RE-cleaned 6 1/2 cents pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can ship collect. F. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 27-11

## Wheat

WANT 125 BUSHELS CLEAN WINTER WHEAT. State lowest price. P. J. Morin, Box 370, Estevan, Sask.

## Rye

PEDIGREE WINTER RYE, WISCONSIN 1219 registered Canadian Seed Growers' Association, superior to Rosin, very hardy, \$1.50 bushel over 20 bushels; under, more. Whitley Sons, Douglas, Man. 32-2

FALL RYE, CLEAN, FREE FROM WEEDS, machine run, \$1.00 per bushel, sacks included. Wm. B. Ewen, Govan, Sask. 32-3

SELLING—ROSEN WINTER RYE SEED, RE-cleaned and sacked, \$1.15 per bushel. F. T. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 30-3

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## FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

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IRRIGATED FARMS FOR SALE—160-ACRE farms, improved or unimproved, 30 to 160 acres irrigable land on each parcel, near Lethbridge, in Sunny Southern Alberta, can be bought for \$15 to \$35 an acre. No need for pioneering. Well settled country. Good roads, railways, schools, telephones, agreeable social conditions. Fertile land—success of irrigation farming here already demonstrated. Irrigation system now being constructed under government supervision. Water available in 1923. Write for information concerning crops grown and description and location of farms to Province of Alberta, Irrigation Council, 111 Provincial Building, Lethbridge, Alta.

157-ACRE FARM WITH CROPS, JOINS FREE range, near river; year's crop should make first payment; on good road, convenient R.R. town; 140 acres black loam tillage, cuts upwards 100 tons hay; stream-watered pasture; woodlot, small fruits; pleasantly situated house, 64-ft. barn. Other interests pressing, \$2,400 takes all, part down; quick buyer gets growing crops. G. W. Randall, Strout Farm Agency, High Prairie, Alta., Can.

GOOD HALF-SECTION OF WHEAT LAND, 3 1/2 miles from Guernsey, small buildings, 150 acres under crop. Will sell without crop for \$7,500, or consider offers with crop. Mrs. McMeans, Guernsey, Sask. 28-5

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Galtier Bldg., Columbia, Mo. 31-5

CHOICE HALF-SECTION WHEAT LAND IN the famous Swan River Valley, 140 acres crop, building, good water, school beside farm, 3 1/2 miles from Kenville. Box 64, Kenville, Man. 32-5

TO RENT—TWO FARMS, 720 ACRES AND 900 acres, near Winnipeg. Possession after harvest. American Land & Loan Co., 35 C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

SELLING—QUARTER-SECTION, NEARLY ALL can be broken, Lloydminster district, \$8.50 per acre, \$600 cash. Box 223, Lloydminster, Sask.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 11

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS. WILL deal with owners only. R. A. McNown, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

SNAP—HALF-SECTION, 255 ACRES IN CROP. Write for particulars. J. Thompson, Basswood, Man.

SELLING—COLUMBIA VALLEY FARM: buildings. Cheap. Jolly, Golden, B.C. 30-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 28-4

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SELLING FOR \$3,000 CASH—STEAM THRESHING outfit, 25 H.P. American-Abel engine, 40-64 Minneapolis separator, caboose, bunk car, three water tanks and wagons, two drive belts, one new. Terms to responsible parties. Mary McNally, Administratrix, Box 336, Claresholm, Alta. Phone R1806.

FOR SALE—HART-PARR TRACTOR, 14-22, Little Devil model, good running condition; also three-bottom Hamilton gang stubble and breaker bottoms, only plowed 150 acres. Owner going South, must sacrifice, \$350. Will sell separate. P. Petersen, Ruthilda, Sask.

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM TRACTOR, 22-60, Aultman-Taylor separator, 32-56, \$1,400, part cash. Rumely oil-pull, 25-45, Rumely Ideal separator, 34-56, \$2,000, part cash. Both outfits ready for threshing. L. Farbish, Markinch, Sask. 31-3

HAVE BOUGHT LARGER TRACTOR, WILL sell my 12-25 Avery tractor, good condition, new K. W. magneto, extension drive wheels, fine self-steering device, for \$500 cash. Also five or six-furrow Cockshutt disc plow for sale. Harry Hoist Shackleton, Sask. 31-2

SELLING—STEAM TRACTOR, 25-HORSE Aultman and Taylor, with 32-56 Aultman and Taylor thrasher and eight-bottom plows. Also 15-30 Titan with plows, as good as new. Alfred Beller, Chumy, Alta. 29-5

FOR SALE—ONE 30-60 MARSHALL TRACTOR and 36-60 Rumely separator, complete with drive belt. This outfit is in first-class condition, ready to thresh. Price \$2,500. Midmore and Downton, Wilcox, Sask. 32-2

SELLING—32-52 RED RIVER SPECIAL SEPARATOR, complete, threshed 50 thousand bushels grain last year. Will load for \$200 cash. Also 12-disc Cockshutt plow, \$225; four-disc P. & O., \$90. Manie Pfriemer, Myrtle, Man. 32-2

RUMELY STEAM, 25, NEW FLUES LAST fall, first-class condition, \$1,200; three years to responsible party. D. E. Johnson, Conquest, Sask. 29-5

BARGAIN—15-27 CASE TRACTOR, FIVE-disc Deere plow, double disc, all good condition, \$1,000. Will sell separately. Albert Jagua, Tuxedo, Man. 31-5

SELLING—CASE STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT, engine 15-45, separator, 28-50, \$1,600; ten per cent. discount for cash. Mrs. H. Colson, Erickson, Man. 31-2

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, HART-Parr engine, 30-60, and 28-inch Avery separator. Price \$1,400. For particulars, apply Davyroyd Syndicate, Davyroyd, Sask. 31-2

SELLING—45 MOGUL, 32 BUFFALO-PITTS separator, seven-bottom Oliver plow, excellent condition. Accept small separator part payment. F. B. McConnell, Sanford, Man. 31-2

SALE OR TRADE—45 H.P. TITAN ENGINE, used month; Oliver eight-furrow plow. Trade good car or small tractor. Box 74, Crak, Sask. 31-4

SELLING—ONE OLD RED RIVER SPECIAL separator, 40-60, with Garden City wing feeder, almost new. Price \$600. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 31-6

SACRIFICE—STEWART COMBINATION sheaf loader, perfect order, used two seasons, \$150, f.o.b. station. Julius Kachel Huxley, Alta. 31-2

SELLING—25 H.P. RUMELY DOUBLE STEAM engine on 30 boiler, all field attachments, \$550 cash. 12-20 Rumely Oil-Pull with three-bottom plow, \$800 cash. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 32-2

SELLING—16 H.P. STICKNEY ENGINE, GOOD order, \$150. Sawyer-Massey 29-44 separator, hand feed, straw carrier, Perfection high bager, \$125. Alfred Law, Frys, Sask. 32-2

SELLING—LOW PRICE, EXCHANGE AUTO-mobile, Waterloo Boy 12-25 tractor, ten-foot tandem disc, three-bottom P. O. plow. Enquiries solicited. Geo. Atwood, Redland, Alta. 32-2

THRESHING OUTFIT, GOOD CONDITION, Pioneer 30-60 gas tractor, 36-56 Geisler sleeveless separator; housed; belts complete; threshed 1921. Cash \$1,600. N. Ritchie, Stranraer, Sask. 32-5

SELLING—CASE 10-20, \$250 CASH. WM. Russell, Craven, Sask. 32-3

SELL OR TRADE—COMBINATION THRESHING outfit, Goodson 20-34 thrasher, ten-horse stationary International engine, like new, guaranteed, \$390. H. M. Johnston, Maybitt, Alta.

SELLING—JACKSON COMBINATION SHEAF loader, used 30 days, good as new, housed, \$600. Would take young heavy horses part payment. Box 112, Melfort, Sask. 32-4

SELLING—26-HORSE AMERICAN-ABEL steam threshing engine, good condition. S. T. Sifton, Moose Jaw, Sask. 32-4

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 32-56, good order, Robert Henderson, White-mouth, Man. 32-3

SELLING—45 H.P. I.H.C. MOGUL TRACTOR, good threshing engine, eight-bottom P. & O. engine gang. What offers? T. Adalt, Rosebush, Alta.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER outfit—30-60 Hart-Parr, 36-56 Waterloo separator and eight-furrow Cockshutt gang. I. Olafson, Tantallon, Sask. 32-3

SELL, OR EXCHANGE FOR PUMPING WIND-mill—New zinc grain blower, complete with piping and recleaner. Value \$175. Fred Malchow, Staveland, Alta.

10-20 MOGUL, SEPARATOR AND PLOWS, good terms, or trade for stock. Chas. Davenport, Rockhaven, Sask. 32-3

SNAP—AMERICAN-ABEL 22 H.P. STEAM engine, good repair. W. S. Wickham, Brookside, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE—T.C.H. 25-45 GAS TRACTOR, 33-inch Waterloo separator; ready to run; good condition. Cheap. S. Pocock, Hillsley, Sask.

SELLING—14-28 AVERY TRACTOR, FOUR-furrow plow, good condition, \$900 cash, \$1,000 two payments. Box 64, Kenville, Man. 32-5

WANTED—A GARDEN CITY OR LANGDON feeder for 32-inch Case machine. S. Megill, Swallow, Alta. 32-2

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SELLING—10-20 TITAN AND RACINE SEPARATOR, \$1,400, terms. Allan Findlay, Shoal Lake, Man. 32-2

SELLING—AVERY SEPARATOR, 28-46, GRAY tractor, 18-36, four-furrow Deere plows; like new. E. A. Lee, Oakville, Man. 32-2

AVERY STEAM TRACTION ENGINE, 18 H.P., good condition. For quick sale, \$400. F. T. Ferguson, Elm Grove, Man.

WANTED—TWO SECOND-HAND 12-INCH breaker bottoms, Oliver plows. Deacon, 602 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

WANTED—26-INCH SEPARATOR IN GOOD condition. State price and make. J. Koopman, Tide Lake, Alta.

WANTED AT ONCE—JACKSON OR STEWART combination sheaf loader. State condition, also price. H. H. Hanson, Box 75, Lajold, Sask. 31-2

WANTED—CONNECTING ROD AND PISTON for 7 h.p. Stickney Gas Engine. Thos. Waterfield, Vivian, Man. 31-3

SELL, OR TRADE FOR 22 OR 24-INCH SEPARATOR—32-56 separator, fully equipped. Box 75, Abbey, Sask. 31-2

FOR SALE—ONE TORONTO PUMPING WIND-mill, 8-ft. wheel, 40-ft. tower, in good condition. C. C. Law, Reston, Man. 31-2

SELLING—MINNEAPOLIS SEPARATOR, good condition, cash \$800; bought new, threshed 40 days. Ed. Olafson, Baldur, Man. 31-3

SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 36-60, RUN six seasons, always shodded, \$400. P. B. Peterson, Midale, Sask. 31-2

SELLING—CASE 25 H.P. STEAM TRACTOR, 36-56 steel separator, Collinson and Leggett, Abbey, Sask. 31-2

FOR SALE—24-INCH RUTH SELF-FEEDER, good as new, \$100. John Porter, Bredenbury, Sask. 30-3

SELLING—REEVES 25 COMPOUND ENGINE and 33-56 separator, good condition. Cash or terms. A. W. Wallace, Pasqua, Sask. 30-4

SELLING—GAAR-SCOTT SEPARATOR, 33-56, in good shape; also 30-60 Hart-Parr engine. S. E. Burch, Wellwood, Man. 30-3

SELLING—STEWART COMBINATION SHEAF loader, in number one shape. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask. 30-5

FOR SALE—36-60 AVERY SEPARATOR, whole or parts for repairs. R. C. Watson, Wawanesa, Man. 28-5

SELLING—J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE, 28-50, with new Garden City feeder. Stanbridge & Son, Box 22, Stonewall, Man. 29-4

FOR SALE—15 H.P. INTERNATIONAL GAS engine on skids. Drawer H, Neudorf, Sask. 30-3

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WANTED—WOMAN OR GIRL, GENERAL housework, on farm, all heavy work done by electricity, water in house, yearly position; one who can milk only through harvest, three cows. Box 147, Imperial, Sask. 30-3

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TEACHERS WANTED—MACMAHON SCHOOL, residence, telephone, six miles from Quill Lake, salary not over \$1,000; Wimmer school, at Wimmer station, able to teach grades nine and ten, salary \$1,100. Both English-speaking districts. W. L. MacKenzie, Quill Lake, Sask. 31-2

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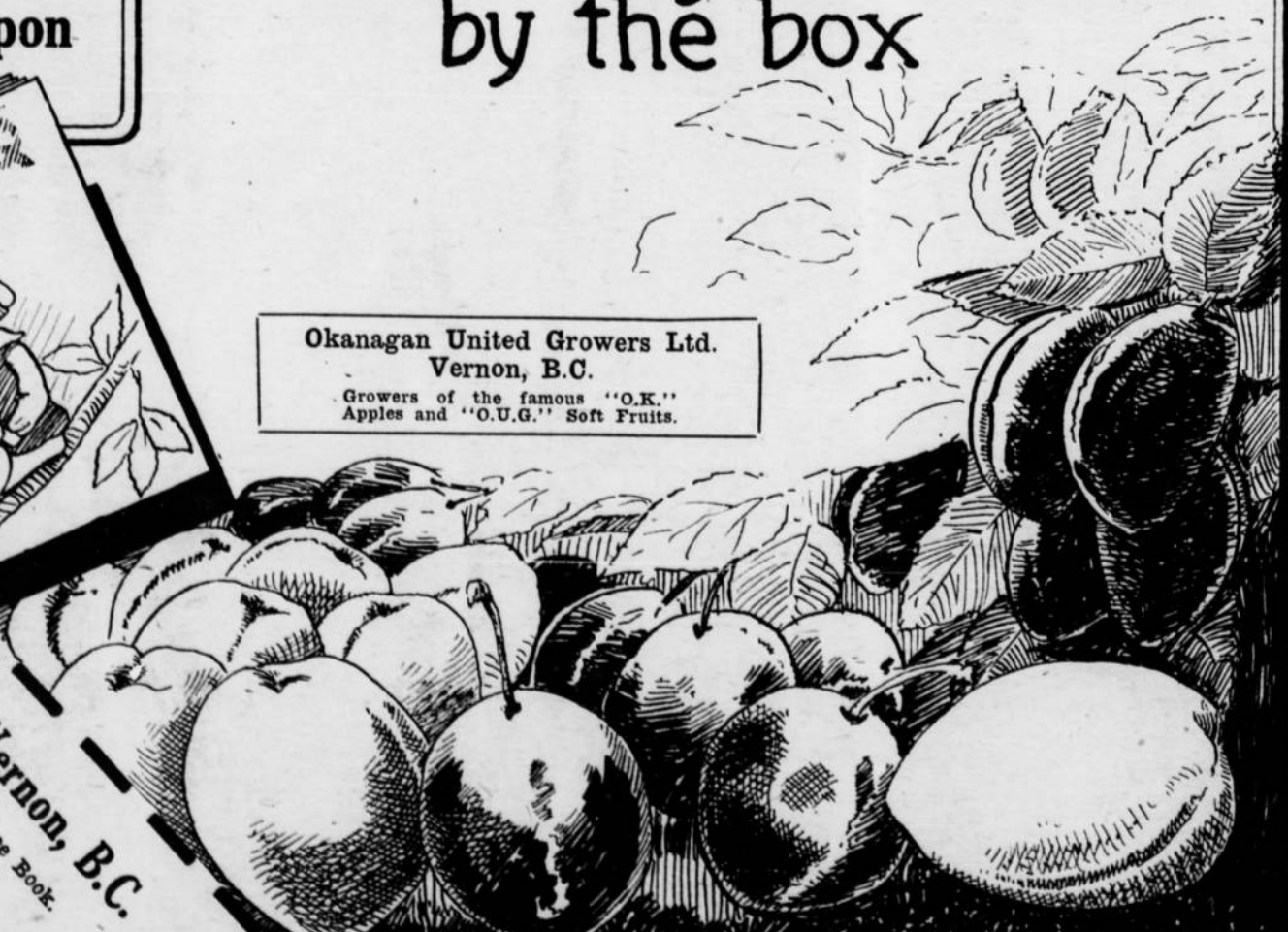
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